RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 169— BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 19, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 July	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,550
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
3 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† .		16,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

x —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
x —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
20th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
10th Aug.	JEYPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan	
25th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan	
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia	

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
21st July	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
21st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Mons on season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKAMARU	7098	20 July	27 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	302 8	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-24 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot City.
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Simla
		Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, DVEEDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Samson House,
Churchgate Street. Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,583
Second	1920	Rs. 27,789
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

138180

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A B.COM. for Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore. Applications not mentioning age, caste, experience (if any), and minimum demands will not be entertained. The SECRETARY
A R3505

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 5 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—GLASS POTTERY EXPERT MOTOR ENGINEER, knowing telephone and electric work, cook knowing European and Indian dishes for small Rajputana State. Cook, Punjab European Hotel, good confectioner. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, SHAHDARA, DELHI.
A R3507

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A HINDU LADY of good references to act as teacher to some girls of a respectable Hindu family. Good knowledge of Devanagri, Sanskrit, and needle work essential. Free unfurnished quarters. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating age and qualifications etc. to HEADMASTER, Shri Summair School, Mahamandir, Jodhpur.
A R3499

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITION by seven years' experienced graduate. Efficient teaching. Guaranteed success. Apply: QAMAR, 96, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
R3574

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. The best guide for dealers in Cotton futures. Testimonials from AMERICA and INDIA. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3497

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One GINNING FACTORY at Broach with 72 gins (Platt Bros.), crank-shaft of five bearings, with Boiler, pressure 100 lbs. and condensing engine of about 250 I.H.P., spare gin-stores, with vast Bungalows, offices, out-houses, etc., with compound and land rights. One GINNING FACTORY at Palej with 64 gins (Platt Bros.), crank-shaft of five bearings with Boiler pressure 160 lbs. and condensing engine of about 200 I.H.P., spare gins-stores with Bungalow, office, out-houses, etc. and also one PRESSING FACTORY with complete machinery both in one compound with land rights. For full particulars please see personally or write to PAREKH CHHAGANLAL PITAMBERDAS, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay No. 2.
K 26992

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed, eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PARTIES interested in dry Mahora seeds —known as Dowli and Gooli—(Bassia Latifolia) please to apply to the undersigned. The quantity ready for immediate sale is nearly 2,500 Bengal Mds., which will be put to auction on 24th instant. Those unable to attend auction, may send in their offer—stating price per md., free rail Unai-Bansda Road. A. P. KODAISIA, Forest Officer, Bansda State (Surat).
T R3506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to the 9th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1926.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the BOARD,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

17th July, 1926.
26989

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SENIOR CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in the Divisional Office on the initial pay of Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75—5—105.

Applicants must be Graduates of Indian Universities. Typewriting and previous Office experience will be given special consideration.

(Sd.) J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
No. I. Divisional Rohri Canal.
26964

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, (NOT Wednesday, the 21st instant as tentatively notified by Government) that day being a Public Holiday. (ASHURA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
26975

NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from 19th July, 1926, the payment of the Dividend Warrants will be made at the Registered Office of the Company Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, instead of at the Central Bank of India, Ltd. Bombay.
26991

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 743 of 1926.

M. M. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

UMERSEY LALJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant carrying on business at Chinchbunder, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

UMERSEY LALJI, Esq.,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above Suit for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,300 due to them under a promissory-note dated 6th January, 1926, interest and costs of the Suit AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date of publication of this Notice for leave to appear and defend the Suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted AND PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in dafault of your obtaining such leave for appearance and defence the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the said sum of Rs. 2,300 and interest as aforesaid and costs.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1926.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
26987

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai PIROZBAI, widow of Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak of Bombay Daxni Parbhoo Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

RAMCHANDRA SHAMRAO NAYAK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, son of the abovenamed deceased a Medical student residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 21st day of June, 1926.
Messrs BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26936

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFFARALLI HASANALLI, AHMEDALLI HASANALLI, DAWOODALLI HASANALLI, KULSAMBAI, daughter of HASANALLI MAHOMED LADHA, GULBANUBAI, daughter of Hasanalli Mahomed Ladha, the last four minors under the age of 18 years by their brother and duly appointed guardian the said Jaffaralli Hasanalli and Sherbanubai, widow of Hasanalli Mahomed Ladha, have contracted to sell to our client DWARKANATH VAMANRAO RAJADHYAKSHA the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of Quit and ground Rent Tenure but now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Shamji Hansaji Street, now called Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1023, New No. 6751, Old Survey No. 198, and New Survey No. 2788 and Cadastral Survey No. 983 of the Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and under B Ward No. 1667 and formerly Street No 165-167 and New Street No. 171 and containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hansaji Street, now called Samuel Street, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Khan Mahomed Habibbhai and now of Ibrahim Hasam and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Cassum Natha and now by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Dated this 17th day of July 1926.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26988

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the Will of MANILAL ISHWARDAS, also known as MANILAL ISHWARLAL & MANILAL ISHWARDAS GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Gulalwadi, Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

CHANDULAL MANILAL, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Sole Executor according to the tenor of the said will by trade a Yarn Broker, residing at Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of July, 1926.
MANIAR & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26990

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon situate on the west side of Bapty Road, Grant Road, admeasuring about 449 2/9 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 178, 3128 New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 1/5733 1/5734, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin, on the South partly by the property of Goculdas Madhavji and others and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described, on the East partly by the Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described and on the West by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1/9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471 and New Survey Nos. 2/5734, 2/5733, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded as per property (firstly described).

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Sanadi land with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 11 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 3/5733 and 3/5734 and bounded as per property (secondly) described.

The messuages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 780/782, Street Nos. 8/10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, July 16.

MONEY:—The money market continues very easy, with numerous lenders offering funds, and the call rate has taken a further drop to 1 3|4 per cent. Fixed deposit rate for two months is 2 per cent, six months 2 3|4 per cent. and for twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

Government securities, continuing the trend of the last week, have been firm and there has been a fairly constant demand from investors, with little speculative activity. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 76.15 to Rs. 77-5, 5 per cent, 1933 Loans advanced to Rs. 104-2 1935 Loans remained steady at Rs. 102.10. 1945-55 Loans kept steady round Rs. 108-7. 4 per cent. New Loan improved from Rs. 88 to Rs. 88-5. 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds 1928 declined from Rs. 107-15 to Rs. 107-2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 106.10 and 1932 at Rs. 108.12. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained steady round Rs. 113-6.

The Currency returns as at 7th July 1926 show a further increase of Rs. 120.99 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 192.65 crores. Silver coins have correspondingly increased by Rs. 117.79 lakhs to Rs. 84.23 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.86 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 59.39—an increase of 0.24 per cent, over the last week.

EXCHANGE:—Some bills were showing on the market for both ready and forward deliveries in both Bombay and Calcutta and sterling exchange improved slightly by 1|32d. to the closing quotation of 1s. 5 29|32d. The feature of the week, however, was the firmness in forward rates, there being plenty of sellers brought into the market by the extremely easy money position as well as by the sentimental influence of beneficial rains all over the country. The turnover is still relatively small, and it is not expected that the market will become really active until next month. Forward rates are as follows:—July 1s. 5 29|32d., August 1s. 5 15|16d., September 1s. 5 31|32d., October 1s. 6d., November 1s. 6 1|32d., December 1s. 6 1|16d. Jany.-Feb. 1s. 6 3|32d. and March 1s. 6 1|16d.

The dollar sterling exchange improved slightly from 4.86 5|16dols. to 4.86 7|16dols. French francs, on account of the debt settlement between France and England, were somewhat stronger, closing at 198.50 after appreciating at 189.90. Belgian francs followed a similar course, easing off from 200 to 232 and closing at 213, while the Italian lira showed a net improvement for the week from 147 to 144.

GOLD:—After gold prices had improved slightly from Rs. 21-7 per tola to Rs. 21-7-3 during the first part of the week, under the influence of steadier exchange the price eased off, and the closing quotation was Rs. 21.6-9. Only a small amount of business was done in the bazar, arrivals were light, and the offtake was reduced to about 20,000 tolas per day on the average. The net result has been a decline in the stock on hand, which is now estimated at about 7 lakhs tolas (bars and coin). The price of gold in London declined from 84.11 1|2d. to 84s. 9 3|4d. per fine oz. The price of sovereigns were steady at Rs. 13-8 for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21.7-3 and Rs. 21-6.9 for ready. Rs. 21.7-6 and Rs. 21-6.9 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 21.7-9 and Rs. 21.7.3 for 24th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £58,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £98,000 and from Durban £60,000. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 37,85,193 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

SILVER:—Silver quotations see-sawed and down during the week, opening at Rs. 68.10 per 100 tolas, declining to Rs. 68-6, improving to Rs. 68-12, and closing at Rs. 68-8. A large amount of business was done between dealers in the bazar to the extent of about 3,000 bars, and a fair amount of budli business was also put through for August and September at a difference of two or three annas. August is still at a premium chiefly on account of bear covering operations in spite of the small offtake and ample stocks on hand. Good arrivals are expected, and it is anticipated that this premium will disappear before long. The offtake has declined to about an average of 110 bars daily, but arrivals during the week have been small and the stock on hand is now slightly less at about 4,500 bars. The rate forT.T. on London in Shanghai shows an easier feeling, first improving from 2s. 11 5.8d. to 2s. 11 11-16d., but later declining to 2s. 11 5.16d. at the close. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 30 1-8d. and 30d. for ready and 30 3.16d. and 30d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 68.12 and Rs. 68.6 for ready Rs. 68-13 and Rs. 68-7 for 29th July settlement and Rs. 68-11 and Rs. 68.4 for 28th August settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £235,000. The total imports of silver during the week were 17 bars and Rs. 172,847 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £50,000.

SHARES:—The share market was open for five days during the week. There has been somewhat better enquiry for yarn and piecegoods lately on account of more favourable monsoon prospects, and it is possible that this tendency will become even more marked. Accordingly, cotton mill shares have been steady, and prices have tended to move upward. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 876|4 867|8, 877.8; Century Rs. 361|4, 360, 365; Central India Rs. 515, 513|12, 518|12; Crescent Rs. 170, 163-12, 166.4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 841-4, 835, Rs. 846-4. Madhowji Rs. 82|8; New Great Rs. 282.8, 280, 281.4; Pearls Rs. 458-12, 452-8, 456.4; Simplex Rs. 108-12, 107-8, 108-12 and Swadeshi Rs. 481.4, 478-12, 482-8.

The miscellaneous section also shows some improvement. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 700 to Rs. 705 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1,027-8 to Rs. 1,031.4. Alcocks also advanced from Rs. 180 to Rs. 186.4, while Bombay Trams kept steady round Rs. 123-12. Tata Irons Ordys. and Defds. eased slightly from Rs. 29 to Rs. 28.14 and from Rs. 86.14 to Rs. 81.4 respectively. Cement shares show an improvement, Bundis rising from Rs- 13 to Rs. 14.8, Katni Ordys. from Rs. 56-4 to Rs. 63.12 with Defds. from Rs. 130 to Rs. 150. Railway shares remained steady, Ahmed. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 940, Amritsar Patni at Rs. 148, Gujarat at Rs. 98, Sindh Light at Rs. 155 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 710.

Bank shares were unchanged, Imperial Banks being quoted at Rs. 1,660, with Contributories at Rs. 422.8. Bank of India and Central Bank shares were almost steady at Rs. 81.8 and Rs. 27.4 respectively.

CALCUTTA:—Hessian prices dropped during the week from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14-15 but later improved and closed at Rs. 17-7. Accordingly, jute shares have been stronger in sympathy with the better sentiment and at the close were steady.

CALCUTTA MARKETS

MANCHESTER GOODS

We have little of interest to report with regard to our local market, which after another revival of enquiry in the Whites and Dhooties sections is again quiet. Rain is reported from most of the main up-country consuming areas, where stocks of all classes of goods, with the possible exception of Dhooties, are stated to be small, and it is the general opinion of the bazar that, under normal circumstances, demand should show a considerable improvement during the next few weeks. The past ten days have, however, afforded abundant proof that the communal tension has not yet subsided, for sudden outbreaks of Hindu-Mussulman rioting are reported from various localities in the interior. The result is that dealers are unwilling to enter into further purchases, and it would appear that until such time as confidence is more fully restored no marked improvement can be looked for.

Small replacement sales of Dhooties are stated to have been arranged during the week, but generally speaking dealers continue to display no interest in the forward position.

Grey Shirtings:—The market is quiet and prices have registered a further decline of from 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—During the earlier part of the week demand improved, but the market is again inactive with bazar rates unchanged.

Whites.—There is no change to report.

Miscellaneous.—It was anticipated that with the near approach of the Moharrum festival sales of Sarries and Fancies would improve, but there is as yet little enquiry for these styles.

Yarns.—This section remains quiet, with values barely steady.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-1-0 to 1-7-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 8-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 10-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12-7-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 1 6 10½ lbs. Rs. 13-7-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 13.11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-0-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-12-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23.8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 19-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21.1 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 8-6 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local Yarn market remains quiet and values have declined by about 1 anna per 5 lbs. as the result of a very restricted enquiry from the consuming districts. Stocks are everywhere exceptionally low, but dealers are nervous of committing themselves to further purchases until such time as demand improves.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10|s Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-15-0.
Mule 12|s Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.
Mule 14|s Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-4-0.
Mule 16|s Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-6-0.
Mule 20|s Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 3-9-6.

COAL.

The market continues in a stagnant condition, with practically nothing doing.

Nominal prices are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 614 to Rs. 6-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seams Jharia—Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 14th inst., state:—

"Heavy Goods.—Values in this section have followed the course of the Hessian market. There has been a demand for forward goods and a large trade has been effected with mills in Hy C's. and B. Twills at a material reduction on last rates. Cornsacks have again been dealt in for the season and a fair turnover has resulted at fluctuating rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 32-0-0; D. W. Flours for August at Rs. 59-0-0; B. (Twills 42½" x 25") early August at Rs 50-0-0 basis, Liverpool Twills (41½" x 24") for July at Rs. 57-12-0 basis to Rs. 55-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill sugar Bags for August/September at Rs. 55-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 53-0-0 and for August at Rs. 52-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for September at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0. Woolpacks for July 2-9-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for August/September at Rs. 38-0-0; Hy C Bags for August/September at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 47-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 43-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 43-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 44-0-0; A. Twills for October at Rs. 54-0-0, for December/January at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for December/February at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, (safety sewn) for December/January at Rs. 58-0-0, for March Rs. 56-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for August/September at Rs. 48-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 46-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 52-0-0.

Hessians.—Following the publication of the Jute acreage figures, there was a sharp fall in prices. "Bears" were keen sellers of the forward positions and Mills also were prepared to discount rates and a large trade was done at the lower levels. Values of ready goods have since recovered, but forward prices are practically unchanged. Export markets are shewing little interest, and apart from a small trade done for near at hand, shippers generally are looking on.

9 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-5-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 14-14-0, to Rs. 15-1-0, for August/September at Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 14-4-0, for October/March at Rs. 13-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-12-0.

50"/10 oz. for July at Rs. 19-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-9-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19.4-0, for August/September at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-12-0."

LEWIS & JONES CIRCULAR.

Government Securities:—On a fair enquiry, prices of Government Securities have improved four to six annas per cent. but the turnover has been small as sellers have been somewhat reserved and buyers are not keen in paying high rates. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper fluctuated between Rs. 76.14 and Rs. 77.7 under the influence of "Teji-Mundi" operators, closing on the easy side at Rs. 77.4. 5 per cent. 1945|55 is fairly steady at Rs. 108 1|2. The New Loan is again at a premium, the closing quotation being Rs. 88 1|4. 5 per cent. 1933's were done at Rs. 104.2 and there is still some enquiry for 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 at Rs. 106.11 and Rs. 107.11 respectively. A steady market is indicated but the volume of business passing shows no signs of increasing.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	Redn. Yield
3 1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper	77	4	4.10
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	93	12	4.34
4 p.c. 1960|70	88	4	4.18
5 1|2 p.c. 1928 (tax-free)	107	0	4.25
5 p.c. 1929|47 do	101	8	4.43
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	104	2	4.33
5 p.c. 1945|55 do	108	8	4.47

	Rs.	a.	Redn. Yield
5 1|2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	107	0	4.25
6 p.c. 1926 do	100	10	2.22
6 p.c. 1927 do	102	0	4.28
6 p.c. 1930 do	106	11	4.24
6 p.c. 1931 do	107	11	4.31
6 p.c. 1932 do	108	12	4.33
6 1|2 Bom. Dev. Loan	113	4	4.53

Cotton Mill Shares:—Although the market closed firmer yesterday, business in this section is still quiet, and mainly of a jobbing nature. Prices are a little lower on balance. Fazuls, Pearls and Crescents have declared interim dividends of Rs. 25, Rs. 8 and Rs. 4, as against Rs. 25, Rs. 12 and Nil.

It is reported to-day a large business has been transacted in yarn for China by the Currimbhoy group.

With the monsoon making excellent progress, a better demand should develop in the cloth and yarn markets before long, in which case business should improve in Cotton Mill shares.

Miscellaneous Shares:—Business generally has been quite in this section:—

Railway:—Shares are steady and a better business has been transacted. Amritsar Pattis have buyers at Rs. 150, Guzerats were done at Rs. 98, Mandra Bhons at Rs. 86 and Hoshiarpur Doabs at Rs. 102. Small lots of Sialkots changed hands at Rs. 104 1|2.

Banks.—Imperials have been on offer in fair blocks, and are again lower at Rs. 1660 and Rs. 423 3|4 c.d. Barodas are scarce at Rs. 84 c.d. Whilst a fair business has been done in India Banks at Rs. 81 1|2 c.d. Bombay Provincial Co-operative Banks are in demand at Rs. 55 x.d.

New India Assurance have eased to Rs. 20 3|4 on profit-taking.

Cements:—Have met with a very good enquiry, although comparatively few shares have changed hands. Bundis have jumped to Rs. 14 1|2 whilst Indians are quoted at Rs. 63 3|4. Katni 1st and 2nd cum Prefs. look attractive at Rs. 80 and Rs. 62 1|2 and the ordinaries are again better at Rs. 63 3|4.

Bombay Steam Ordys:—Have shed Rs. 8 3|4 at Rs. 181 1|4, on profittaking. A fair business was done in the Prefs. at Rs. 252 1|2, at which price they may be considered a good investment.

Trams Ordy:—Are better at Rs. 123 3|4 whilst there are sellers of the Pref. shares at Rs. 65 c.d.

Bombay Burmas:—Have eased on the interim dividend to Rs. 473 3|4 and Rs. 126 1|4 P.

Tata Iron and Steel:—Shares met with a good enquiry early in the week. The 2nd Prefs. were done up to Rs. 60 1|2, but have since eased to Rs. 57 1|2.

Tata Hydro group:—There has been a further improvement in the shares of this group, and notably in the case of Tata Power Ordy, which opened the week at Rs. 570, touched Rs. 582 1|2 but closed easier at Rs. 572 1|2.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

Women cannot offer themselves for election to the local Council, or get themselves nominated as its members because of their sex. The new amendments to the electoral rules, considerably facilitate the removal of this sex disqualification. What is necessary is that the Legislative Council should carry a resolution demanding such removal.

The Women's Indian Association has always stood for the removal of this, and similar artificial restrictions on woman's right to take her proper place in the public life of the country. And when the Reforms Inquiry Committee was sitting, the Association pressed upon it the desirability of withdrawing the ban upon women sitting in the Legislatures of the country, as elected or nominated members.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and a few other members of the Bombay Legislative Council have already sent in notice of their intention to move the required resolution at the next session of the Council, which commences in Poona, on July 26th. In order that it may survive the ballot, it is essential not only that it should be sponsored by as many members as possible, but that many of them should express their readiness to make the same their first choice, should they get a chance of moving a resolution.

JUSTICE OF WOMEN'S DEMAND.

The justice, and fairness of woman's demand for equality with men, so far as membership of the Legislatures is concerned, is too patent to need demonstration. The Bombay Council was the first in the whole of India, to remove sex disqualification in the matter of voting at Council elections. The Association trusts it will give a correct lead to the rest of India, carrying by an overwhelming majority, if not unanimously, the resolution conferring upon women the right to stand for elections to the local Council.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 17.

Jute:—Albion 462, Alliance 475, Anglo India 395, Auckland 240, Barnagore 163, Bally 170, Birla 8, Belvedere 480, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 140, Clive 35|10, Craig 4, Cheviot 250, Dalhousie 375, Delta 485, Empire 53, Fort Gloster 795, Fort William 275, Gondalpara 825, Gourepore 640, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 70, Howrah 39, Kamarhatty 575, Kankanarrah 465, Kelvin 820, Khardah 400, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 273, Lawrence 190, Lothian 405, Naihati 440, National 27|8, New Central 560, Northbrook 50|8, Nudea 44, Orient 221, Presidency 7|8, Reliance 60|12, Soorah 26, Standard 399, Union 533, Waverly 6, Hessian 15|12, Jute 63|8.

Cotton:—Agra United 10|-, Bowaria 235, Bengal Nagpur 19, Dunbar 137, Keshavram Cotton 4|6, Burrakur 21|4, Kurdi 4|4, Raneegunge 33|2.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4|6, Burma Corp 10|8, I. I. Still 6|12, I. Standard wagon 25, Imperial Bank 1630, Imperial Conty. 420.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady. Closing strong. Belvedere dividend declared Rs. 10. Cotton steady. Coals improved. Miscellaneous section remained unchanged. Government securities were firm. 3 1|2 per cent Govt. Paper 77|6; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108|8; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88|7.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 17.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.

Nurjehan, Blance, Java.
Imatra, Gartz, Karachi.

LOADING.

July 17.

Steamer Rawalpindi for London.
Steamer Nile for New York.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, July 16).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 22/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 Karachi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Venice 5223, Karachi, 21/7, K Nixon and Co.
13 Zembra, 2823, U Kingdom, N F, T Morrison & Co.
14 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.
BPS Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.
3 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 21/7 M M & Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 20/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Cape St. Martin, 3597, NF, NF, Graham Tdg. Co.
10/11 Clan Lindsay 2503 Chittagong 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
14 Barpeta, 1877, Busrah, 28/7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Zayani, 2627, NF, NF, H S Shushtary and Co.
B Canara, 8889, Rangoon, 20/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, Calcutta, 24/7, M M and Co.
D/E Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 19/7, T Morrison and Co.
K Takliwa 3642 N.F. N F M M & Co.
N Kidderpore, 3263, Karachi, 19/7, M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
P Nurjehan, 3379, Java, 17/7, T Morrison and Co.
O Dred, Sir George Lloyd, 440, N F, N F, Mazagaon Dock Co.
Q Oostcappelle, 348, M' Coast, 20/7, Merchant S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 17.

S S Nile for New York:—2000 cwts myrabollams, M Bhuta and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, J Mulchand and Co; 4800 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 cwts gum karaya, S Chapsee and Co; 900 cwts sandal wood billets, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, K Megjee; 4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—900 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 8000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—2202 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 12236 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—2887 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—8 bales wool, M Mohanlal; 6 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co Ltd; 23 bales wool, R Oosman; 157 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 11 bales wool, R Veerchand; 20 bales wool, M Motilal.

S S Wildenfels for Hull:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—1060 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Zembra for Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 84 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sydney Maru for Hongkong:—1750 cwts wheat flour, F Leslie McAfee and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 17.

S S Clan Lindsay from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—28 drums lubricating oil, 4 cases transformers, 1 case 2 kegs grease, 328 bales 343 cases art silk and cotton and woollen piece-goods, 160 cases 183 bales cotton yarn, 112 bales 417 cases art silk and cottons, 29 cases cotton and art silk, 21 cases bobbins and shuttles, 20 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods, 2 boxes lubricating grease, 36 bundles C I tubes, 102 bundles iron boot protectors, 44 barrels tallow, 20 D/bags mineral white, 11500 S/bags soda ash, 25 bales old newspapers, 87 bales paper, 21 cases accumulators in parts, 53 trusses cotton banding, 15 casks tallow, 260 loose stone ware and jars, 46 pieces C I pipes, 17 crates stone ware jars, 9 casks soluble oil, 9 cases buffalo pickers, 6 cases electric cable, 5 drums mineral oil, 14 cases springs.

From Glasgow:—75 bales cotton yarn, 395 cases cottons, 85 cases 10 bales art silk and cotton piece-goods, 11 cases art silk piece-goods, 33 bales old newspapers, 94 bales 10 cases papers and envelops, 59 cases sewing cotton reels and balls, 60 cases common soap, 30 cases rum, 1000 cases whisky, 145 cases wine, 34 cases confectionery, 76 bundles W I tubes, 750 bundles galvanized C sheets, 320 pieces and bundles steel boiler tubes, 574 pieces C I cisterns, 300 pieces U G pipes, 65 bundles steel tees, 20 bundles shovels, 15000 pieces fire-bricks, 50 pieces sealing blocks, 44 cases flats and rounds, 897 loose 689 pieces stone ware and jars, 158 barrels coal pitch, 48 loose steel bars, 50 barrels coal tar, 1985 plates hard spelter, 200 hogsheads ale, 70 casks chemicals, 50 drums boiler composition, 150 drums disinfectant fluid, 24 D/bags rivets, 180 D/bags fire clay, 411 D/bags bolts and nuts, 10 bundle galvanized sheets, 70 pieces flue covers, 12 single tubes, 300 drums 300 tins sanitary fluid, 100 tins marine blue, 10 cases cotton and art silk, 21 packages frames, 10 crates earthenware, 20 cases soap, 12 cases colour, 23 cases earthenware closets.

From Liverpool:—14 bales 20 cases cottons, 12 cases 44 bales cotton feats, 29 bales 10 cases oil cloth, 173 cases 110 bales cotton and woollen piece-goods and art silk, 27 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods, 159 cases school slates, 30 cases cycles and parts and accessories, 100 cases whisky, 32 cases canned provision, 23 cases bobbins and shuttles, 40 cases Malven steel, water, 14 cases heel tips, 13 cases biscuits, 20 cases files, 25 cases safety fuses, 48 barrels 20 kegs 22 H/barrels lubricating grease, 20 bundles 780 cases 1310 boxes toilet and common soap, 2250 bundles steel hoops, 5513 bundles galvanized C sheets, 1675 bundles galvanized P sheets, 500 bundles steel sheets, 197 pieces plates, 588 pieces bends and covers, 434 pieces single troughs, 150 pieces and bundles earthenware, 181 bundles faggot steel, 224 pieces and bundles spring steel, 152 pieces W I pulleys, 70 bundles galvanized steel wire, 23 pieces and bundles steel, 29 bundles iron tubes, 300 pieces pans and traps, 112 pieces rolls felt, 146 pieces iron works, 2129 boxes tin plates, 26 pieces and bundles sanitary earthenware, 20 bundles angles, 100 loose steel tyres, 12 bundles buffers, 12 pieces steel tubes, 32 pieces and packages gin sundries, 72 sk/cases tiles, 64 crates folding chairs, 45 cases phosphorus, 50 drums izal, 400 kegs bicarb. soda, 810 drums bleaching powder, 300 drums sulphide of sodium, 300 drums caustic soda, 60 drums bitumastic solution, 500 drums phenoid, 39 drum chloride of zinc, 135 drums 673 kegs paint, 12 casks roofing compound, 40 kegs solid bituman, 420 kegs white lead, 16 bundles iron bars, 40 cases pitch, 40 barrels tragon, 25 cases batteries, 18 casks glaze, 90 cases rivets, 12 boxes glass cylinder, 40 cases 16 drums colour, 600 cases China clay, 16 bales paper boards, 27 bales paper, 300 D/bags sulphate of aluminum, 18 cases sauce.

S S Barpeta from Basra, Agents M M and Co:—12 bags taleb.

From Bushire:—23 bundles skins, 24 bundles wool, 10 bags attari, 46 bags almond kernel, 150 bales cotton, 2 cases intestine.

From Bunder Abbas:—109 bags raisins, 24 bags dry dates, 7 bags gum, 32 bundles rose buds, 1 bundle specie, 3 bundles Mroots, 81 jottas 251 bales cotton, 8 bundles attari.

From Muscut:—1 bundle specie, 782 bags dry dates, 2466 bags sardines.

From Karachi:—71 bags fish mawra, 47 bags apricots, 25 bags rice, 100 bags gram, 89 bales wool, 51 bales 24 boras cotton, 24 cases salted fish, 101 pockets kishmish, 1 keg white lead.

From Dubai:—1 tin gold coins, 9 tins pearls and C notes.

From Gwader:—100 bundles fish mawra, 75 bundles Siffi mats.

S S Dara from Port Sudan, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—2 bales cotton, bags beans, 1 bundle empty copper pots.

From Jeddah:—22 cases specie, 8 bundles brass and copper broken material.

ORIENTAL

Government Security

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.

PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES: Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000 per annum. ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES: Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs. 1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs. 2,96,00,000

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY.

For full particulars apply to:

THE MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 17.

A drop of 3 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on some straddle buying, but later declined on long liquidation, and finally closed easier. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 12 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The latest reports indicate that the weather is more favourable; however, with the critical period ahead we are in favour of purchases on declines.

With the somewhat lower advices coming to hand from America, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 336½. Steady buying by Jobbers, etc., saw an improvement in prices to Rs. 338, the Bazaar finally closing at the same rate. New crop April-May Broach, on the other hand, opened at Rs. 320½ and as a result of offices and Marwari Shroffs buying the rate recovered to Rs. 322 the same being the closing quotation. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 321½ and closed steady at Rs. 322½ on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra for July Opened at Rs. 329 advanced by half a rupee and finally closed at Rs. 329. There was practically no business in this contract to-day; whilst December-January Oomra after having opened at Rs. 306½ and on moderate buying by offices the rate advanced and closed at Rs. 307½. Bengals for July and December-January deliveries were respectively quoted at Rs. 270 and Rs. 257.

There was a good demand for Ready cotton yesterday, and Berar styles were particularly most in request by shippers and mills.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	322½
Fully Good Broach July/August	337½
Fully Good Bengal July	271
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	257
Fine Oomra July	329
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	308

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6-0 p.m. on 16th July, 1926.

Cotton	2,618 bales.
Wheat	3,522 cwts.
Linseed	2,604 cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	173 cwts.
Poppyseed	149 cwts.
Groundnuts	130 cwts.
Castorseed	499 cwts.
Rice	1,518 cwts.
Myrabollams	690 cwts.
Cottonseed	Nil.
Mowraseed	4,-09 cwts.
Gram	243 cwts.
Juwar	2,010 cwts.
Masur	11 cwts.
Barley	297 cwts.
Bajri	629 cwts.
Coal	1,590 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	320/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Ycotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/10	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	240/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	305/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	335/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	335/95	.....
Kadi Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	295/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

METALS.

London, July 16.

	£
English Best Selected Copper	63 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	58 1/16
Copper Braziers	75 1/2
Yellow Metal	69 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/4
Tin Block	279

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	11	2,90,787	2,95,424
Central India ..	514	3,73,980	3,39,732
Barsi and Nagas ..		2,21.731	2,05-724
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,028	97,997
Berar		4,74,132	5,69,397
Central Provinces ..		2,45,732	2,57,384
Total Oomras ..	525	16,80,390	17,65,668
Dholera	500	2,79,539	3,07,600
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29.516	1,32,112
Rajputana	223	1,10.055	79,825
Sind-Punjab ..		2,93,321	3,63,273
Broach		3,12,040	4,86,516
Coompta & Dharwar	106	1,44,752	1,88,903
Westerns-Northerns	633	98,454	98,308
Cocanada		2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		60,153	34,638
Persian		4,394	5 347
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	631	76,621	61,518
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total ..	2,618	32,12,623	35,38,554

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 15th July Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2.270	5,19,613	6,58,228
Japan & China ..	4,257	17,10,368	18,96,5 3
Coast Ports ..		23,139	21,067
Up country by Rail.		97,649	14,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35,043	83,596
Total	6 527	23 86.812	26,74,324

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 17.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.51	15.15
August	9.36	15.00
September	9.25	14.90
October	9.17	14.85
November	9.09	14.65
December	9.10	14.50
January	9.10	14.45
February	9.10	14.40
March	9.15	14.35
April	9.15	14.35
May	9.18	14.35
June	9.16	14.35
July	9.14	14.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.47—.13
August	9.35—.10
September	9.24—.09
October	9.12—.13
January	9.06—.12
March	9.13—.10
May	9.16—.10
July	9.09—.13
EGYPTIAN:—	
November	14.60—.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

	Good	Fully Good	Fine
Scinde	6.40	6.70	.700
Bengal	6.50	6.80	7.10
Oomra	7.30	7.60	7.90
Broach	7.85	8.25	8.65

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 17.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time). Not quoted.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	36,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	26,000
Week's Exports to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	574,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	916,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 17.

	Bales.
COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nutilated
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	17.30
December	17.29
January	17.31
March	17.49
Spot Cotton at New York	18.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.31

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	17.19
January	17.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 7/8
Demand Bills	4.86.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 17.

October	17.30+.05
December	17.29+.04
January	17.31+.05
March	9.15—.08

Liverpool, July 17.

October	9.17—.08
December	9.10—.08
January	9.10—.08
March	19.15—.08

WHEAT.

London, July 17.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. July sellers 56/9.
Rozario Santa Fe 53½ lbs. July nominal 54/6.
Tone:—Firm.
Wheat Australian July buyers 58/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi July paid 57/6.
Tone:—Firm, Fair trade.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom:—2,475,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, July 17.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata):—July/Aug. Hull paid £17/6/3.
Aug/Sep. Hull paid £17/2/6.
Cottonseed, Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8.
Castorseed, Bombay July/August sellers £16 1/2.
Linseed, Bombay July/August quoted £19 5/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton July/Aug nominal £21.
Rapeseed, Toria pe rton July/Aug. sellers £21 5/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton July/Aug. nominal £22 1/2.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton July/Aug. quoted £20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore per ton July/Aug. sellers £22 3/8.

JAVA SUGAR:

London, July 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—July/Sep sellers 15/6 3/4.
Oct/Dec sellers 15/9.
Jan/March sellers 16/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay—July/Sep sellers 15/7 3/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—July/Sep sellers 15/8 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, July 17.

Linseed, Calcutta:—
July/Aug. buyers £19.
Aug/Sep buyers £19.
Raw Linseed Oil:—
August paid 35/3.
Sep/Dec. paid 35/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77 4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108-6

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107-2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88-4

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

London, July 17.

Exchange on London in Paris	199.00
Exchange on London in Germany	20.42 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	closed.
Exchange Stockholm	
Exchange Amsterdam	12.10 5/8
Exchange Switzerland	25.11
Exchange Prague	164.18
Exchange Warsaw	45.50

The Lahore High Court closed on Thursday for the long vacation and will reopen on the 4th October. Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Efford will be vacation judges. Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice will spend the vacation in Kashmir and will leave Lahore for Srinagar on Saturday 17th instant.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D	1/6
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1435
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1505
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1490
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 3/4	
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125 3/4	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	151 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	198 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D	Rs. 276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dol.	4.86 7|16
London—Paris Frcs	262.00
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs	263.00
London—Rome Liras	145.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 13/16 steady.

London, July 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 13/16.
Tone:—China Banks bought and sold.
Bazars bought. Market closed steady.
Interest day to day Loans 3 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 p.c.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 17.

Bullion Market is closed to-day.

London, July 16.

Bar gold ready s	84 10 1/2
Silver ready d	29-13
Silver forward d	28-14

Steady. India bought. China sold. Re-
TONE OF SILVER:—
action towards rise possible after the fall.
We have a poor opinion of the market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 17.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:	Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/32 p.c.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 p.c.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 p.c.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 p.c.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 16.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent	86 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101
Conversion Loan	76
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102
Indian Loan 7 per cent	104 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent	55 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent (nominal)	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	69 3/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59 3/4

SHARES.

London, July 16.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£21 1/2
National Bank	£ 48 3/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 7/8

As a precautionary measure against any possible breach of peace in view of approaching Moharrum extra police, numbering about 125 constables have been picketted at 5 police stations located in various parts of Lahore City.—A. P.

The Alipore police are enquiring into the posting of inflamatory leaflets in the mill area at Naibati tending to spread disaffection between the Hindu and Mahomedan millhands.

S. S. "Chenal" which has 856 returning Indian emigrants left British Guiana on 5th July and arrives at Calcutta on the 22nd August.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 17.

Bay monsoon is active in Burma and vigorous in North-east India where some very heavy falls have occurred. Break has set in over rest of country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Burma; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Moulmein four, Rangoon and Lashio one, Myitkyina and Dhubri three, Cherrapunji ten, Chittagong eight, Cox's Bazar and Burdwan three, Barisal, Berhampore and Darjeeling two, Bogra one and a half, Jalpaiguri eight, Cuttack one and a half, Purnea five, Darbhanga eight, Gaya one and a half, Mount Abu two, Bhuj three and Bombay one.

Forecast:—A decrease in Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat and an increase in Arakan.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORM AT KARACHI

KARACHI, July 16.

Karachi had a severe thunderstorm early this morning and continuous heavy rain for several hours this evening. High winds prevail and the gathering clouds betoken another storm during the night. This morning the storm travelled rapidly over Karachi and spent most of its force in Bunder Abbas area. Heavy monsoon seas are visible at the entrance to Karachi harbour.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN GHATKOPAR

Weekly Report.

Ghatkopar, July 17.

During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day 0.4 inches. During last week 8-69 inches. Total since the 1st June 1926 47-71 inches.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 17.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 17 1924	June 1st to July 17 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 89	31 31	21 16	33 98
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 50	41 96	22 88	36 85
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 24	37 85	25 15	35 08
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 17th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.794 inches (·123 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.703 inches (-087 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.050
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 83.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83 5 degrees (1.0 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 77·8 degrees (0.4 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 10 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W
Velocity " " 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 101 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 069 inches
Total rainfall during the month 25.12 "
" " " year 3440 "
Weather remarks:— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at hrs. on Saturday, the 17th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is normal. Minimum temperature was in slight excess in most parts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the east. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Allahabad and normal at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 2.10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is slightly drier than usual in upper Sind. Temperature was nearly normal except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 3.10" of rain, Veraval 0.68", Bhavnagar Para 0.70" and Ahmedabad 0.62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rajkot alone.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual in the central parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east and the maximum alone elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.89" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.28", Marmugao 0.34" and Karwar 0.21". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 83deg.5 (1deg. below normal) and the lowest 77deg.8 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal everywhere and the minimum in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There is a temporary break in the monsoon in north India. The monsoon is also weak in the Peninsula, but is showing signs of strengthening. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Konkan and Malabar, and at a few stations in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The only important fall which remains to be mentioned, is 1.20" at Calicut.

Forecast.—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 16TH JULY 1926 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and Assam. Conditions indicate temporary break in the monsoon rains in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the east United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the west United Provinces Central India West and the Central Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the east and north Punjab, northeast Baluchistan, east Rajputana and the Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Myitkyina seven inches; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri three; Cherrapunji nineteen; Jalpaiguri two; Meerut, Harnai one and a half; Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters; Udaipur one; Pendra one and a half; Mercara one and a half; Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SAT. THE 17TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.40	—0.40	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1 35	1.51	—0.16	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	4.72	5.84	—1.12	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.35	4.63	—3.28	19.62
Hissar ..	—	2.32	3.56	—1.24	14.47
Ambala ..	..	5.67	7.97	—2.30	30.49
Delhi ..	0.01	4.77	7.81	—3.04	26.84
United Provinces					28.90
Agra	0.16	2.49	6.89	—4.40	27.07
Mainpur ..	..	3.00	10.83	—7.83	36.17
Jhansi	..	5.93	8.18	—2.25	35.92
Cawnpore	..	2.94	10.59	—7.65	39.06
Allahabad ..	..				
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	0.67	—0.24	3.68
Karachi ..	0.32	0 34	2.44	—2.10	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 76	3.16	—0.40	11.79
Ajmer	..	4.12	6.23	—2.11	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.03	4.74	6.87	—2.13	24.21
Kotah	..	3.87	9.20	—5.33	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2 10	14.84	15.71	—0.84	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	3 10	8 37	5.10	+3.27	14.39
Dwarka ..	..	4 29	6 45	—2 16	13.52
Veraval ..	0 68	24.02	7.27	+3.75	18.80
Rajkot ..	0 29	10.88	10.49	+0.39	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	0 70	6.62	7.45	—0.83	21.20
Surat	0.12	16.72	17.72	—1.00	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.62	13.09	10.23	+4.86	28.83
Deesa	0.01	4.36	6.79	—2.43	24.70
Cental India W					
Neemuch ..	..	9.60	8.82	+0.78	29.19
Indore	..	8.49	11.16	—2.67	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	9.25	16.47	—7.22	55.11
Sangor ..					44.95
Hoshangabad					48.83
Khandwa ..	0.56	11.15	9.95	+1.17	29.03
Akola	..	11.55	10.58	+0.96	31.35
Amraoti	..	6.58	11.68	—5.10	33.05
Nagpur	—	20.52	16.85	+3.67	48.97
Chanda	0.13	11.64	16.75	—5.11	51.90
Raipur	0 01	?	16.16	?	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.89	31.31	34 07	—2.76	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.28	40.35	47.96	—7.61	99.98
Mormugao ..	0 34	39.20	47.69	—8.49	94.95
Karwar 11th ..	0.21	44.56	60.10	—15.54	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.15	7.00	—0.37	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.76	6.96	—0.20	22.35
Poona	..	7.68	8.50	—0.82	27.11
Sholapur	0.15	6.14	7.06	—0.92	28.45
Bijapur	..	2.90	4.56	—1.66	20.90
Belgaum	..	17.26	16.50	+0.76	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	12.13	8.56	+3.57	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur	..	5.76	10.68	—4.92	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	3.68	7.92	—4.24	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.11	48.70	59.34	—0.64	125.68
Calicut	1.20	50.90	50.98	—0.93	117.16
Cochin	0.51	41.70	41.70	+0.00	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.16	14 74	17 16	—3.02	84.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 20	20.98	11.32	+9.66	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore	..	5.01	8.12	—1.51	41.59
Masulipatam	..	3.23	2.79	+0.44	20.61
Bellary	..	8.41	5.17	+3.24	31.23
Cuddapah	..	2.35	3.88	—1.53	30.74
Madras	..	5.40	5.24	—1.78	35.37
Bangalore	..	1.90	2.46	—0.56	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	0	3 71	2.15	+1.56	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.35	2.28	—1.93	54.9

A report has reached Alipore of a daring dacoity committed on Wednesday night in the house of a well-to-do Mahomedan in Basraset subsividision. The dacoits numbering some 25 raided the house by breaking open the outer door, assaulted the inmates and stole all valuable articles found there. They are also reported to have taken away with them the young daughter of the owner and no traces of her have yet been found.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to honour late Mr. Umar Sobani's memory, 6-30 p.m., Congress House, Girgaum.

Lokmanya Punyatithi Utsav Mandal.— A meeting of the Lokmanya Punyatithi Utsav Mandal will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of above Mandal.

Billiards in Bombay.—The game on Saturday night at Watson's Hotel was well-worth watching as Mr. N. Pavri —175 (the Parsi Gymkhana Champion) played in great form and beat Mr. Jamal (scratch) rather easily. Scores.—Mr. Pavri 250 (breaks 69, 40, 31, 27); and Mr. Jamal 136.

The Week Fixtures are as under:—

Monday (19th).—Mr. K. Thanawala —100 vs. Mr. W. Rivers —75; Tuesday (20th) Mr. Goolamali A. Rasool —175 vs. Mr. K. Dady —25; Wednesday (21st) Mr. C. Tufield —100 vs. Mr. D. Murray —25; Thursday (22nd) Mr. Gautray —100 vs. Mr. G. Newby —100; Friday (23rd) Mr. H. Anwar —25 vs. Mr. F. Boustred —50; Saturday (24th)—(1st game) 7 p.m. Mr. S.N. Vatcha —250 vs. Mr. Britto (scratch); (2nd game) 9 p.m. Mr W. Baker —250 vs. Mr. Mr. D. Doyle —175.

Jain Swetamber Conference.—There will be held a meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Parishad in the Jain Mungaraj Sabha Hall, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Bombay Shroff Association.—The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business to-day (Monday) as a mark of deep regret caused by the orders passed by the A.G.G. Western India States in the matter of the Palitana dispute.

S. S. "Vita" Tragedy Fund.—The following amounts have been received by the Secretaries, "Vita Tragedy Fund":—Previously acknowledged R1,643; Sheth Parshotamdas Tirji Govindji R50; Sheth Vasanji Morarji R51; Sheth Usman Jusab Mistri R51; Sheth Karsandas Natha R50; Sheth Gordhandas Khimji R50; Grain Dealers' Association R101; Hindu Commercial Association R25; Sheth Virji Palan R5; Sheth Nensey Tejpal R5. Sheth Krapal S. Jiwani R5; Cutchi Rajgore Hitachu Mitra Mandal R5; Rajgore Dayaram Hariram R5. Total R2,046.

S.S. "Vita" Purse Fund.—The following amounts have been received by the Secretaries, "Vita Purse Fund":—R200 from Cutchies of Rangoon (Tokersee Mulji and Co., and others); R5 Bhimji Ramdas; R15 One Sympathiser; R5 Kheraj Devjee; R10 Kantiprasad Antani; R10 Raghuvanshi; R5 Naranjee Umarsee Chopani; R50 Bharmal Shripal; R5 Ravjee Virjee Gheewala; R5 Nensey Tejpal; R5 Krapal S. Jiwani; R5 Meghjee Wali; R25 2nd Sympathiser; R51 From a Cutchi (Velji Anandjee); R5 Ratanjee Karamsee Master; R5 Jamnadas Mehta; R75 Kanjee Jadavjee (for giving Phentas); R25 Doctor Popat Prabhuram; R25-1-3 Parchuran collected in the meeting; R10 Karsandas Ranchhodadas; R10 Jadhavjee Hansraj. Total R551.1-3.

FATAL END OF DOMESTIC SQUABBLE

An inquest touching the death of one Chandrabhagabai (22) was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Coroner, on Sunday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was residing with her husband and his mother at Umarkhadi. On the 15th instant deceased was slapped by her husband for interfering in a domestic quarrel. On the 16th instant when the husband returned home from work, he found the deceased sleeping. He woke her up and asked her to prepare meals. She looked very drowsy and unable to get up. The husband, thereupon, called for a doctor who gave her medicine. As there was no improvement, he called another doctor for treatment. But as the deceased did not make any improvement the doctor removed her to the J.J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday.

The House Surgeon of the J.J. Hospital deposed that the deceased was admitted in the Hospital in unconscious condition at 4-45 a.m. on Saturday morning. She was suffering from opium-poisoning. She died of it the same day at 4.45 p.m.

The jury recorded a verdict of suicidal death by opium-poisoning, the deceased having administered the drug to herself.

CO-OPERATIVE WEEK

The annual series of English lectures on Co-operation will begin from to-day (Monday) and will continue for 10 days in the office of the Central Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. The lecturers include prominent co-operators and college Professors. Three lectures will be delivered every evening from 5-30 to 8 p.m. some of them with the aid of magic-lantern. The lectures are open to all those interested in the movement, including college students on registering their name at least 2 days previously. An examination will be held at the end of the course and prizes will be awarded to the first two successful candidates

Particulars of these classes can be had at the Institute office at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

GUJERAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

TO BE HELD IN SURAT

It has been decided to hold the Gujerat Kala Pradarshan from 16th October 1926 to 27th October in Surat. Mr. C. M. Gandhi M.L.C. has been elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee and Messrs. V. C. Jadhav, C. D. Clerk, K. H. Vakil and S. V. Hora have been elected Honorary Secretaries. Articles for exhibition may be sent to Mr. V. C. Jadhav, Managing Director, Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Limited, before 31st October.

A LABOURER CURSHED ON ON RY. LINES.

ENGINE DRIVER HELD NEGLIGENT

On Thursday last at about 12-20 p.m. a broken rail was being replaced by a party of 30 or 40 labourers at Kurla when an engine passed along the up goods line and a gangman named Raoji Sitaram (45) was crushed down. He was removed to the Byculla Infirmary where it was ascertained that he had sustained multiple injuries both internal and external. He died the following day.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Shahdut Boothkhan, the engine driver, said that he was driving a light engine with a break van attached to it from Kurla to Wadala. He heard some cries and shouts. On his return at 2 p.m. he did not hear a word about accident. He did not see any one crossing the line in front of the engine. He was not going tender foremost.

Luxmon Ramchandra, the guard, said he was in charge of the light engine with a brake van. He received line clear and left the shed to go to Wadala. A gang of men was working on the lines. In such circumstances it was the duty of the driver to keep a careful look out. They were going engine foremost.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to multiple injuries. The jury held that the engine driver Shahdat Khan was negligent in the discharge of his duties, in that he knowing that gangmen were working on the lines failed to keep a proper look out.

DEATH CAUSED BY BURNS

Marshal DeSouza (29) an Indian Christian was removed to G. T. Hospital on Friday evening in an unconscious condition where he died subsequently. It appeared DeSouza who lived in Padamsi Building at Princess Street, was suffering from fever for the last few days. On Friday evening he went to the water closet and on his return he felt giddy and fell on a stove on which was placed boiling water. He sustained burns and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JAIN LADIES ASSOCIATION.

A well-attended public meeting of the Jain ladies of Bombay was held at Pydhownie on Sunday noon, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presiding. Speeches were made by the president and several other speakers on the necessity of women's organization. In the end, it was resolved to form a Jain Ladies Association.

MARATHA GRADUATES HONOURED.

Messrs. M. R. Bagve, B.A. LL.B., Barat-Law, G. V. Jadhav B.A. M.Sc., N. G. Shinde B.A., B.Sc., Salvi L.M.E. and R. K. Dalvi were honoured by the Khshatriya Marathi Dnyatee Samaj, Bombay, at the Samaj Hall, Girgaum on Sunday night. Shrimant Khase Saheb Maharaj Powar of Dewas presided. Messrs. A. N. Surve, S. K. Bole, N. B. Khandke and Major Parab were also among those present.

Speeches congratulating the gentlemen who passed their examinations successfully were made by Messrs. Bagve, Kalekar, Khandke, Keluskar, Surve and Rao Saheb M. D. Rane.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PATHE CINEMA.

"Main Street" opened Saturday night at the Royal Opera House for a week's run. It is a decided success, a picture with a punch, the picture of the year one could say with exaggeration. Whether it was the masterly acting of Florence Vidor and Monte Blue, and the all-star cast, or the exceptional direction of Harry Beaumont, or the sheer strength of Sinclair Lewis' story, is hard to say. But what can be said is that these elements all combine into the making of a picture that one will have to go far to equal.

So finely did Florence Vidor interpret the role of the unhappy Carol Kennicott that it is difficult to try to visualise any other actress in this role. Another player could not have given if the many nuances of feeling, the fine characterisation, the thousand and one touches that make the role live vividly. Carol Kennicott is a decided creation.

The story, very briefly, is of Carol Kennicott, brought to Gopher Prairie by her husband, the worthy Doctor Kennicott. She rebels against what she considers the narrowness and lack of culture in the small town; she wants to revolutionise it in a short time. But the inhabitants are easy-going and phlegmatic; they don't like being shaken out of their old ruts. The climax is fascinatingly worked out.

HONGKONG BANK FRAUD

EVANS AGAIN REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

L. Evan, late accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was again placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,40,000.

Inspector Hirst in applying for a further remand said certain books were yet not examined and he required further time for investigations.

Mr. Blair, solicitor, not objecting to the application, His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till 31st July.

EMBARASSED WITH DEBTS,

HINDU COMMITS SUICIDE

Being dejected by prolonged unemployment accompanied by debt Vishnu Ramchandra, a Hindu residing at Thakurdwar took opium on Friday morning and subsequently died in G. T. Hospital. It appeared Vishnu was without employment for a long time and had recently succeeded in getting a job in the Currency Office. He was in debt to the extent of Rs. 700. He was found unconscious and was removed to the hospital.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LATE MR. JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI GINWALA.

Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Ginwala, who died recently at the patriarchal age of 79, was born in 1847. After finishing his education at Poona he returned in company with his brother Pestonji to Ankleshwar, their home, and joined Mr Pestonji and his other brothers, Messrs. Nowrojee, in business as Railway Contractors.

While yet a lad of 18, Mr. Jamshedji Ginwala supervised the work of Railway fencing on the B.B. and C.I. Railway from Broach to Golwad. Thereafter, the enterprising young Parsi joined his brother in cotton business and started ginning factories at presses at Ankleshwar, Palej, Hansot, Miyagam and other places in Gujarat. The late Mr. Jamshedji and his brothers were indeed pioneers of the ginning industry in Gujarat. This ginning industry flourished from 1860 to 1884. From 1884 Mr. Jamshedji took to Abkari in partnership with his brothers. His first contract was for Sankheda Mewas in Broach district which he managed nearly for 40 years from 1886-1926 along with other Abkari contracts in the Balasinor and Lunawada States. He has left his mark in the building for a central distillery at Dadhoda in 1913 costing nearly one lakh and a half.

While in his ginning business Mr. Jamshedji turned to mechanical engineering for which he had great natural aptitude, and obtained a certificate as first class Mechanical Engineer. Next he erected several ginning factories and presses himself. He also obtained a patent for the cotton gin invented by him but the one produced by Platt was held to be of superior design so that the Indian invention received no encouragement. Anyhow it marked the originality of Mr. Jamshedji's genius.

As an Abkari contractor Mr. Ginwala's talents found expression in manufacturing whiskey and brandy from Mowda flowers.

While conducting his lucrative business Mr. Jamshedji never omitted to take energetic part in public affairs. For nearly 40 years he was a member of the Ankleshwar Municipality. During the last six years prior to his retirement from public life he was its President, the first non-official President of the Ankleshwar Municipality, a post he enjoyed for 6 years from 1914 to 1920.

Mr. Jamshedji was a leading member of his own community and Trustee of the Parsi Anjuman of his town.

About 3 years ago he started at Ankleshwar a cotton and silk factory for weaving cotton and silk piece-goods, a novel concern and industry which he has bequeathed to his heirs in successful working order.

Mr. Jamshedji died on 27th ultimo at Ankleshwar after an attack of pneumonia lasting 17 days. He leaves behind him 3 sons, Rustomji and Pherozshaw who were in business with the deceased and Mr. Framroz, solicitor, the well-known Nationalist politician. Religious difference did not enter into the circulations of this large-hearted man.

LATE SETH TULSIDAS MOLJI.

JAIN CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Jains of Bombay was held on Sunday night in the Mangalore Jain Sabha Hall, Seth Revanshanker Jagjivan presiding, when a resolution was passed expressing condolence at the sad and untimely death of Seth Tulsidas Molji, one of the leading Jain Sethias of the city.

MOHURRUM IN SUBURBS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, July 18.

As is customary, the local Mohomedans are busy collecting funds for the celebration of Mohurrum by visiting the people of other communities, including shopkeepers, traders, etc. They are also busy decorating the "Taboot" with the best decorative taste and costly materials.

A Dunkirk message says:—Recent series of fires about which incendiarism is suspected, in connection with the strike of dock workers, has been followed by fire which has destroyed large warehouse in the port. The damage is estimated at a million francs. Two men were seen escaping from warehouse at the outbreak of fire. Four hundred police are now guarding the port. —Reuter.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYM. AND ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE DRAW.

The Hindu Gym. met the Elphinstone College on the Kennedy Sea Face, the match resulting in a draw.

HINDU GYM.

N. D. Engineer 5, R. G. Sule 0, S. R. Desai 3, S. K. Pawaskar 11, D. L. Pupala 51, C. M. Gandhi 70, S. N. Belsare 3, R. S. Nayak 9, S. W. Dukle (not out) 8, C. L. Bhandare (not out) 8, N. C. Pandya (did not bat).
Extras 7.
Total (for 8 wkts.) 175.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Chothia 19, Dalal 23, Savant 19, Joshi 0, Desai 0, R. K. Deshpande 2, Hattinladi (not out) 7, Marathe 0, Kadri (not out) 4, Amoshad (did not bat), S. Merchant (did not bat).
Extras 11.
Total (for 7 wkts.) 85.
Bowling
Belsare, 4 wkts. for 20.
Pandya, 2 wkts. for 13.

ISLAM GYM. WIN.

On their own ground the Islam Gym. recorded a sweeping victory over the Sydenham College who made a poor show.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

J. C. Jani 12, A. A. Fyzee 1, P. B. Irfam 20, K. H. Contractor 49, Syed Mohamed Shah (not out) 30, S. G. Rasool 3, A. G. Khan 3, Vali Ahmed (did not bat), G. A. Rasool (did not bat), C. J. Rahimtulla (did not bat), A. M. Viaram (did not bat).
Extras 0.
Total (for 6 wkts.) 118.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Vakil 0, Kaji 0, Philips 0, Merchant 1, Kershaw 17, Unwala 3, Shaw 0, Mehta 3, Batliwalla 0, Desai 1, Lavji (not out) 1.
Extras 2.
Total 28.
Bowling
S. G. Rasool 6 wkts. for 16.
G. A. Rasool 4 wkts. for 10.

FOOTBALL,

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the South Staffs provided sparkling football and kept the spectators in a happy mood. The Gymkhana scored first, but the Staffs equalised and then drew ahead before the interval. Pressing determinedly, the Gymkhana outclassed the soldiers in the second half, and at length equalised midway through the moiety. It was a good game with plenty of thrills and incident.

Referee:—Mr. Lowe.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM IN NEW ZEALAND

LONDON, July 17.

King's Land (New Zealand).—The third Test match between the Indian Army Hockey Team and New Zealand resulted in a draw each side scoring one goal. Dian Chand scored for the Indian team.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS VS. LANCASHIRE

LONDON, July 17.

The match between the Australians and Lancashire which began at Liverpool on Wednesday was drawn. The Australians 468 for 6 declared. Lancashire 234 and following on 274 for 9.—Reuter.

New York.—Delaney beat Berlenbach on points in a fifteen round contest for the light heavyweight championship of the world.—Reuter.

W. OF SCOTLAND VS. AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, July 17.

In a two-day's match between the West of Scotland and Australias, which began at Partick to-day, the West of Scotland, who won the toss went in first to bat, and were all out for 163 runs. (Collins 34. Richardson 4 for 31.) The Australians then opened their first innings and had made 259 for three when stumps were drawn for the day. Ponsford contributing 109 and Macartney 106).—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF ECLIPSE STAKES

LONDON, July 16.

Eclipse Stakes run at Sandown Park today resulted as follows:—

Coronach	1
Comedy King	2
Cross Bow	3

Five to two on, 100 to 8 against, 8 to 1 against. Special place betting 5 to 4 against Cross Bow, 2 to 1 against Comedy King. Eight ran. Six lengths; four lengths.—Reuter's Special Service.

CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

A meeting of the Cutchis of Bombay was held at Mahisheri Mansion, Chinch Bunder on Sunday evening to consider the draft constitution of the Cutchi Prajakeeya Parishad. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee presided. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Mavji Gofindji Sheth, K. T. Shah, Shivdas Champsey and Dr. P. H. Mahisheri.

After considering the first few items of the constitution, the meeting adjourned till Sunday next.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

Citizens of Bombay

TO HONOUR THE MEMORY

OF THE

Late Mr. UMAR SOBANI

AT THE

Congress House

AT 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

The following are among the important speakers :—

Messrs B. G. HORNIMAN, M. R. JAYAKAR, H. P. MODY, N. M. JOSHI, HUSAINBHAI LALJI, K. F. NARIMAN and JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

"DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM"

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

"Down with communalism", so spoke Dr. Ansari of Delhi on the Deshbandhu Day. Nay, he went further and said, that from that day, he severed his connection with all communal organisations, like the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee etc., and would devote himself to the service of Bharat Mata! Bravo, Dr. Ansari! May I say openly, what many say in whispers only, that if Dr. Ansari were to restrict his medical practice, and devote more time to the national cause, the position of the Congress, would be stronger in the North. May I add, that if Dr. Ansari tours round the country with Mrs. Naidu or Abul Kalam Azad, further mischief will be positively checked. Will Dr. Ansari listen?

DR. ANSARI A TRUE INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the good news in these sad times that Dr. Ansari actuated by a pure patriotic feeling has renounced his connections with all the communal institutions, and beg that you will let me, through the valued columns of your paper, pay my homage to the great patriot

From this bold move, Sir, some people may aver that Dr. Ansari has not sufficient religious warmth in him, but they who think it so—if there are any who think so—should know that our communal institutions have degenerated into institutions of merely this community or that and have ceased to be national ones by fostering communal jealousies. They have become fit tools in the hands of our Government to set one against another and see the fun, and by the way, enjoy it to their hearts' content. We have ceased to see harmless music passing before the mosques, or the cows led in procession in the streets, without bringing lathies to break our necks. We have forgotten mutual tolerance, forbearance, and amity—and why? because these, we think, injure our religious susceptibilities, or by allowing our sister community a trifling, we fear of losing a great right. We have lost all our rights—even the elementary one—to the foreigners who rule over us to-day and are content for it, but we would not let our own Indian have one of his harmless amusements or the food with which he is fed from his birth. It is no matter to us if cows are slaughtered by a Christian or a Jew who traces his descent from this men beyond the seas. We have begun to organise Sabhas etc. now and why?—because, some say, these are necessary if we have to live. Were we not living before these Sabhas, volunteers, Leagues came into existence? I say, we were, perhaps more peacefully and more amicably than we do now since the incipiency of these Sabhas and Leagues. Let our Malaviyas who organise Hindu Sabhas only to disorganise the Indians and Moulanas giving ultimatums learn a lesson from Dr. Ansari's new move for which he deserves our congratulations and homage—from Hindu and Mohammedans alike—for his having risen above communal jealousies and for his being a true Indian and our prayers go to him for his success in his pious wish that more and more Indians should join with him in Congress and in his work in our common cause—our motherland.—Yours, etc.

"AN INDIAN"

ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR MORE PROTECTION.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The eighth annual meeting of the All-India Cow Conference was held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Justice Manamathanath Mukerjee at the University Institute Hall. Sir Ewart Greaves, Vice-President of the Conference, and many other distinguished gentlemen were present.

Speeches were made dilating on the prohibition of cow slaughter, and their protection from an economical point of view, if not from a religious point. Resolutions were passed calling upon all provincial Governments to regulate the slaughter of cattle to take immediate steps, by legislation or otherwise, to provide adequate pasture grounds for every town and village from provincial revenues or from funds of local authorities, urging on the zemindars and the rayots to provide for such pasture lands, and also urging upon Government to counteract the evil effect of the use of the Brahmini bulls for other purposes than breeding by requisite legislation, and to authorise all municipalities and other local bodies to keep adequate number of good and healthy bulls for breeding purposes, and urging upon Government and other local bodies to adopt measures for the prevention of deaths of cattle from diseases by providing more veterinary hospitals.

The meeting also demanded stoppage of trade in dry meat for export to Burma and other places, and stoppage of phuka process, which is injurious to cows.—Free Press.

LET NATURE DO THE REST

RAI BAHADUR P. MUKRJEE AT BENGAL MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Presiding over the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference, held at Albert Hall this afternoon, Rai Bahadur Priya Nath Mukerjee urged for nity. They had a great past in India. Time was when the educated youth of the country had only clerkships and ministerial work to look to. Some of them highly distinguished themselves in those capacities, leaving a name behind them. "Babu" was a synonym for clerk, and clerks were so able that their voice was supreme and their notes guided deliberations of the authorities. That grit and force of character regretted the President, were lacking to-day. If they were fit, he was sure nature would place them where they ought to be. It was up to them to make the best of themselves and bring themselves to the highest point of efficiency.

The Conference passed resolutions for better organisations and wider activities of the Association.—A.C.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1926.

LORD IRWIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The first Calcutta riots took place on the eve of Lord Irwin's arrival in India. Several weeks have passed since then and during the period there has been another series of riots in that City. As the head of the Government of the country, Lord Irwin should have lost no time in proceeding to Calcutta and helped in concerting measures to relieve the communal tension especially as the Government of Lord Lytton had woefully failed in carrying out their responsibility. At the time of the Cawnpore mosque imbroglio Lord Hardinge averted a grave disaster by proceeding in person to Cawnpore and settling a dispute which threatened the peace of the Province thanks to the blundering policy of Sir James (now Lord) Meston. But Lord Irwin, by remaining in Simla, followed the bad example of Lord Lytton, who, with his entourage, ruled the province from the cool heights of Darjeeling what time Calcutta was practically given over to the tender mercies of the *goondas* of both the communities. The Viceroy has in some measure, made a reparation for his grave default by making a public pronouncement on the present unhappy situation. We gladly acknowledge the sincerity of feeling inspiring his Chelmsford Club pronouncement which, in parts, is all that could be desired. The Viceroy, for instance, struck the right note in his appeal to the leaders of both the Hindus and the Muslims for the fight for tolerance. In words, which deserve repetition, he appealed to "all in each of the two communities who hold position, who represent them in the Press, who direct the education of the young, who possess influence, who command the esteem of their co-religionists, who lead them in politics or are honoured by them as divines boldly to repudiate the feeling of hatred and intolerance, actively to condemn and suppress acts of violence and aggression, earnestly to strike to exorcise suspicions and misapprehensions and so to create a new atmosphere of trust". This is an appeal which has been made time and again by the leaders of public opinion in India, by Mahatma Gandhi, by the present President of the Indian National Congress and by the leader of the Swaraj Party and in the Nationalist Press. It has found a striking expression in the clarion call of Dr. Ansari who has boldly announced his resignation from all communal organisations. It was embodied in the resolutions of the Delhi Conference. Lord Irwin considers that the Delhi Conference failed to produce the calmer atmosphere which was hoped of it and that it failed because it was not preceded by any adequate change of heart and feeling throughout the communities which were there represented. There is a considerable measure of truth in Lord Irwin's diognosis. India is in the grip of false religion and will continue to remain in that grip so long as the overwhelming majority of her people are immersed in illiteracy. Superstition and "religious" intolerance are the parents of riots which are themselves the offsprings of ignorance. The light of education, more and better education, will alone free India from the hold of false religion. What is it that stands between her and this education? If Lord Irwin had carefully studied the matter, he would have realised the tragic failure of British rule which, despite the lapse of several decades, has kept the bulk of the people deprived of the light of knowledge which dispels susperstition, fanaticism and intolerance and ushers in the rule of reason and conciliation. The masses, who suffer most from the riots, are more sinned against than sinning. They are at once the dupes of job-hunters and political adventurers who use them as pawns for their own selfish ends and the victims of the blunders and selfishness of a bureaucracy intent only upon maintaining its own powers and privileges. Lord Irwin was at pains to remove two misconceptions as regards the attitude of the Government towards the riots but he failed to realise that the existence of a third party, which prevented the people of the country from being masters in their own house, was a standing provocation for communal tension. His Excellency doubtless spoke sincerely when he repudiated the charge that "the Government are content to play the part of an indifferent spectator of these disturbances and are not doing their best to check them". Not to speak of Kohat and Rawalpindi, and other places where the forces of law and order failed either to take due precautionary measures or promptly to check disturbances and the provocative action of local officialdom at Phulwari Sheriff, what, however, was the part which Lord Lytton and his Government played at Darjeeling when in Calcutta the forces of law and order abdicated their function in the early days of the Calcutta riots and that City witnessed scenes, which were a disgrace to the administrative authorities in any civilised country? The people of India will again, readily accept his repudiation of another charge that "outbreaks of this character so far from distressing the Government afford them some degree of satisfaction". But is it possible for them, in the face of overwhelming evidence, to ignore the fact that the riots are fully exploited by those who are bent upon keeping India in the leading strings of Britain? It was not long ago that the Government of the United Provinces held out the threat that so long as communal tension continued there could be no consideration of the question of further reforms. The United Provinces Government could not have held out this threat without the knowledge or consent of the Government of India. If Lord Irwin recognises that leaders of Indian opinion have confessed by deed and word their belief that harmonious intercourse of daily life and mutual acknowledgment of common rights and duties in all that goes to make up Indian citizenship are a prime necessity of Indian national life, why should the existence of communal difference and even outbreaks of communal passions be considered as an obstacle to the exercise by the country of full self-government, especially when India is not the only country where the conflict of religious faiths leads to such differences and outbreaks?

Communal representation has played its part in creating the present trouble. The whole country echoes Lord Irwin's hope that the time will come when, with general consent, the necessity for such special representation will no longer be felt and we welcome His Excellency's assurance that there is no intention of extending its scope. Communal representation was accepted as a necessary evil by leaders of Indian public opinion. But the time is come when the Muslims and other minorities may be induced to substitute them by mixed electorates with reserved seats or at least to agree to a time-limit for its abolition. But this can only be done in a spirit of give and take and through the good offices of the Congress, the only representative national organisation. Communal representation, however, is a source of irritation because the legislatures are mock parliaments and the people have no real control over the administration. So long as a third party remains in power owning no responsibility to the people, the temptation to divide and rule cannot be resisted however high-minded the intention to fulfil the pledge of leading India to self-government. Lord Irwin tells us that he has anxiously weighed the possibilities of himself convening an All-India Conference to consider the present situation. The present communal tension is merely a symptom of a fell disease from which the country is suffering. That disease is the denial of its freedom. If Lord Irwin truly loves India and is sincerely anxious to safeguard and promote her interests without jeojardising the legitimate interests of his our country and thereby bringing about a lasting reconciliation between her and England, the opportunity is there for him to take. The Legislative Assembly in its first session passed a resolution asking for a Round Table Conference to settle the question of Indian freedom. Let Lord Irwin secure the authority from the Cabinet to summon such a Conference. Once the announcement of such a Conference is made, the effect on the country will be miraculous. The communal tension will relax, if not disappear altogether and a settlement of the outstanding dispute between India and England will be assured. That is the path of true service to his own country as well as to India. Will Lord Irwin take it and rise to the full height of his "Great Opportunity"?

THE PALITANA DISPUTE.

The decision of the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States regarding the dispute between the Jain community and the Palitana State, in respect of the latter's claim to levy a tax on the Jain pilgrims visiting the Hill and temples of Palitana, will not fail to raise the strongest possible opposition and resentment in the Jain community against this travesty of justice. On merits the decision is the most fantastic one can imagine. We wonder if the Hon. the Agent-General has had the slightest acquaintance with the antecedents of this dispute as proved before his predecessors. We doubt if Mr. Watson has had the ghost of an idea regarding not merely the equities of this case, but also the larger issues of statesmanship, now passing through one of the acutest periods of the interesting trial. Had he had the least regard for either of these sets of considerations, he would not have given the decision to which he has put his signature. Take the former first. Before the present dispute arose, the Jain community was paying to the Palitana Durbar, in virtue of a distinct agreement arrived at between it and the Durbar, in 1886 at the instance of the Bombay Government, Rs. 15,000 per annum in consideration of the protection afforded to the pilgrims by the Palitana Durbar. The protection is nowadays something less than a legal fiction, since the railroad which carries the pilgrim right to the foot of the hill makes him almost entirely independent of such watch and ward as the extremely circumscribed resources of this petty State in Kathiawar can afford. It may have been quite a different thing in the days when there was no settled authority in the country, especially after the decay and disruption of the Mughal Empire, as the series of agreements between the Jains and the Durbar, even now available, shows. But, granting for the sake of argument,—though utterly against the weight of reasoning—that there is the least little bit of truth in the allegation of the "protection" afforded to the pilgrims by the Palitana Durbar, granting further that this exaction from the Jains is in the nature of a *quid pro quo*, what ground has the Agent to the Governor-General to decide on such an extraordinary award making at a stroke 700 per cent. increase in the "consideration"? Has the cost of this precious "protection" increased seven times between 1883 and 1926? The slightest regard to facts would show that the cost of living has not even doubled in this interval,—the extraordinary fluctuations of the war period apart. And, as a matter of fact the burden to the State is nil; while the indirect benefit that every place is bound to receive from such a fortuitous conjuncture as the visit of thousands of pilgrims is bound to grow. Why, then, has the Hon. Mr. Watson accorded this phenomenal windfall to the revenues of the State, which aggregate, as things stand, some seven lakhs per annum.

There is absolutely no case for this unjust decision on such grounds as these. There is still less on considerations of contractual obligations,—obligation which have been solemnly undertaken and acted upon for two hundred and seventy-five years. The Jain community has been recognised by Imperial Mughal Firmans as being in sovereign possession of the Hill and its appurtenances; the ancestors of the present Thakore had never questioned the sovereignty of the Jains on the Hill and in respect of the temples, kunds, and the fort on the Hill; it remained for a Watson to pose as a reincarnation of a new Daniel and award this monstrous increase to the Durbar. What did it cost him but a stroke of the pen? Why need he worry that the Durbar demand was in itself a contravention of the most sacred principle of imperial statesmanship in India, ever since the day that the greatest of the Indian Emperors abolished the hateful taxation of pilgrims, even of an alien creed? What does it matter to him and his like that, by a stroke of the pen, they have torn up the most solemn agreements in the spirit as well as the letter, and undermined the most cherished principles of British sovereignty in India? In gross violation of the historical antecedents and juridical precedents and principles affecting this dispute; in wanton disregard of the canons of taxation and demands of statesmanship; in monstrous opposition to the dictates of equity and honesty, Mr. Watson has issued a decree, whose only merit is that it has made the dispute worse than it was at its start.

In the whole episode however, we cannot exonerate the leaders and spokesmen of the Jain community altogether from censure. They knew the dispute was brewing. What did they do to stem the tide of opposition, which they could not but have realised was setting in against them in the councils of the Palitana Thakore? They, it must be said, engaged experienced counsel and entrusted their case to tried and trusted hands, taking care to make such huge payments as to secure the undivided attention of even the most gorgeous luminaries of the legal profession. We have no quarrel with their throwing away the monies of the community in paying fabulous sums for such luxuries as the services of the leading lights of the legal profession. We have no fault to find with the conduct of the case before Mr. Watson. But we must confess to a sense of complete disappointment and dissatisfaction with this the sum total of the activities of the traditional leaders of the Jain community. We consider their attempts at stifling energetic agitation, while such agitation was appropriate and timely, by procrastinating advice regarding a clarion call to be addressed to the entire community in all the four corners of the country as suicidal and reprehensible to a degree. They seemed to have forgotten that after all the Jains do not inhabit only,—or even principally,—the Palitana State; that the community was co-extensive with the British dominion in India; that the sovereign authority had obligations to that community, which it could not lightly ignore. Why then, a policy of hush-hush, a systematic endeavour to suppress or at least to put off the outbreak of an agitation on this vital concern to the entire community. The community ought to consider this decision not merely as a judgment for their sins of indifference. Its leaders must also regard it as a warning, lest, if they continue to be lulled into a false sense of unwarranted security, worse may still befall them in this as well as in other similar concerns. The Hon. Mr. Watson has, in his wisdom ruled that the case is to be reopened ten years hence. He may be sure the case is not ended even yet, and that long before his fateful ten years elapse it will have to be reconsidered. But that such a reconsideration may not take the Jains again by surprise and that even now this outrageous edict of a modern Daniel come to justice on the heights of Abu be not enforced against them to the permanent injury of their centuries old rights and privileges, it is upto the leaders and spokesmen of the community to take up this gauntlet flung to them; and while carrying on the fight to the bitter end, let them take measures of proper defence at home. Let them put their own house in order against an untimely repetition of the mischief and disaster that has now befallen the community. Let them demand an explanation of those who had had charge of this dispute and then reconstitute, if necessary, the communal organisation so as more effectively to uphold the rights of the community and maintain its privileges, to safeguard its properties, to secure its progress and prosperity. The counsels of disaster reported to be given by some *soi-disant* friends of the community find no sympathy from us; for we do not think the Jains have anything to gain whatsoever by flinging a lot of good money after bad in trying to fight out the issue further in the Privy Council. The lawyer's charges alone for a case like this will mean an unconscionable tax upon the community, which no one has a right to dissipate. The real remedy lies with the Jains themselves. They have already declared *Hartal* by way of protest, and resolved to suspend their pilgrimage to the Hill. Of course this remedy may seem like the policy of cutting off one's own nose to spite one's own face; but there are circumstances in which the assertion of self-respect demands some sacrifice; and we do not think the Jains will lose an iota of their just rights by suspending their annual pilgrimage to Palitana pending a satisfactory solution of this dispute. "Satyagraha" as a weapon has infinite possibilities, which such an eminently peaceful community as the Jains cannot but exploit to the utmost. We trust they will not listen to cowardly counsels of interested parties, and will not waste their time and energy and money in meaningless protraction of a struggle, the true remedy for which lies in their own hands.

Notes of the Day.

Abdication!

In his reply, definitely refusing to consider the question of extending the subsidy to the coal industry, which he made to the Bishops' proposals, Mr. Baldwin with all his "evangelical mildness" has shown which way his sympathies lie. They are on the side of the coal-owners and not of the miners in spite of his pretence that he is ever anxious to secure some avenue of honourable peace between the employer and the employed. The Bishops' proposals, which the Miners' Executive had tentatively accepted as the basis for resumption of negotiations, depended for their successful execution on the continuance of very material assistance from the State to the Coal industry in the form of the subsidy pending renewed pourparlers. The Baldwin Government now destroy the chance of negotiation and indicate by their conduct that they are willing to abdicate their responsibility for a peaceful solution. Public opinion in England ought to veer round now to the miners' side much more than it has hitherto done.

Treading Upon Their Rights.

M. Caillaux, who persuaded that ardent politician, M. Briand, that what France wanted was not parliamentary wrangles but uncontrolled powers for its Government to bring her out of her financial morass, has measured his strength against the susceptibilities of the Chamber of Deputies regarding its prerogatives and has suffered defeat. M. Briand made the question of limiting the prerogative of the Chamber a motion of confidence. But the Deputies, do not naturally like that anybody should tread upon their rights and M. Herriot's frantic declaration in favour of the necessity of a Government's co-operating with Parliament and not of suppressing it evidently made an impression both on the extreme and the moderate Socialists and induced them to vote against the Government. M. Briand has resigned but it is quite possible he may come back. He has resource enough to manage to do so.

The Wrong Venue.

There will be keen dissatisfaction in this country with the decision to hold the conference between the Union and the Indian Governments in Cape Town. An earlier South African message had intimated that the Union Government had accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold it in India, but a less liberal view of making contact has evidently prevailed in Pretoria and the Union Government will content itself with sending out to India two distinguished observers "to learn something about Indian conditions." We are sure Dr. Malan and his predecessor in office, Mr. Patrick Duncan will learn a lot here even during the course of a short visit; particularly should they realise that India is not a "coolie" country. If they also assimilate the fact that nothing less than an inclusion of the Colour Bill in the Conference agenda will satisfy India, they will have learnt something of sterling value to the cause of conciliation.

The Way to Concord

Pandit Motilal Nehru is a man of robust optimism and a sworn enemy of communalism, and the interview he gave to the Associated Press is characteristic of the man. He regrets, and is perplexed by, the communal tension in the North between Hindus and Muslims and also the communal disputes in the South between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, but he is not perturbed by these passing gusts. The fact is, he has seen the inherent weakness of both these forms of communalisms, both of the same brood. While he does not belittle the mischief they can do temporarily, he rightly observes: "No public movement which can thrive only on the worst passions of men can live long." Nor is he wrong when he puts his finger on the ugliest feature of communalism which is the true cause of mischief. It is—the pity of it—"a question of loaves and fishes." But the ugliness cannot remain long undiscovered. When the masses are once disillusioned and find themselves used as pawns in the game of job-hunting, they will show short shrift to the so-called leaders, who now find "religion in danger" a paying election stunt. Panditji's suggestion to the non-Brahmins applies to the Muslims as well and is the one that we have made time and again. He said in effect, "Join the Congress and there assert yourself and make up your differences." The Congress is the only National Arbitration Court for matters political. Let us not, therefore, wait for "something to turn up." Let all those who believe in the mission of the Congress make once again a supreme effort to rally the people to the true temple of communal concord.

VERNACULAR IN THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE'S BREACH OF PROMISE

(BY M. R. PARANJPYE).

One who is ignorant of the history of the question before the Senate meeting on Monday last (July 5th) will find it hard to understand the psychology of the members who combined to adopt the strange resolution whereby (if the papers have correctly reported) the F. Y. A. student has hereafter to pass a test in English, a classical language or a modern European language and one of the following:—1 Mathematics and Physics; 2 Ancient History and Vernacular; 3 Mathematics and Vernacular. A sculptor once sat down to carve out an idol but he carved out a monkey; the performance of the Bombay University Senate at its last meeting was no better. It seems, in the heat of the discussion, the members completely forgot the specific problem to consider which the meeting was invited and brought out something which they, would not care to look at in their quieter moments.

A Long Fight.

For the last five years the vernacularists have been trying to secure a place for the vernaculars in the syllabuses of the F.Y.A. and Inter Arts Courses. By dint of effort extending over a decade or more they had secured for the vernaculars a place in the B. A. course, as an optional language for special study, and in the first half of 1925 the faculty of Arts was considering a resolution asking for a similar recognition for the vernaculars in the first two years of the College courses also. Till then the vernacularists had to face the opposition from those who would not admit that the Indian vernaculars were developed enough for special study. That opposition was partly silenced; but now the classicists scented a danger and were afraid of the classics being outclassed by the vernaculars. They would not grudge a place for the vernaculars in the college courses, but they would see that the vernaculars did not displace the "compulsory" study of the classics.

The New Problem.

At this juncture a new problem appeared on the horizon. The syndicate had in November 1924 appointed a committee to revise the regulations of the Matriculation Examination and that Committee proposed, for the purposes of Matriculation, to class the vernaculars with the classical languages and modern European languages. Curiously enough that proposition was, almost unanimously, passed by the Senate at its meeting on 28th February 1925. The classicists were expected to put up a fight here but they did not. The consequence of this resolution was that a corresponding change became necessary in the college courses also. Even this years' F.Y.A. classes contain students who passed their Matriculation with a vernacular instead of a classical language, and their number will be greater next year. For them at least it became necessary now to put vernaculars and classical languages on the same footing in the F.Y.A. and Inter Arts classes.

An Indefensible Move.

The classicists now felt that they committed a blunder, that they were befooled and decided to give a strenuous fight. The more straight forward of them admitted their mistake and proposed to rescind the resolution of 28th Feb. 1925 which, in their opinion, created all the mischief. But they were few. Others were too proud to admit that they voted for the resolution blindly. They would not talk of rescinding the resolution; that was "infra dig"; but they would not also shoulder the consequences and agree to allow the vernaculars a place with the classical languages in the college course. The resolution passed on Monday last reflects the mind of this group of unreasoning classicists.

I should like to see the gentleman who expresses unalloyed satisfaction at the resolution. Pedagogically it is indefensible; for it introduces the strange principle of allowing option in schools and withholding it in colleges. Admittedly it does not meet the situation created by the resolution of February 1925. It is quite at variance with the resolution passed at the Committee meeting of the Senate on 12th June, and had little chance of success in a fuller house. It does not satisfy the vernacularists; for its immediate effect will be to kill the study of vernaculars in schools, most students preferring to take a classical language for the Matriculation instead of a vernacular. If a few persist and pass their Matriculation with vernacular, their presence in college classes will seriously affect the standard in a classical language. The classicists have snatched a surprise victory but they will repent it then, if not now.

The question before us maerially differs from the question discussed in the West in as much as an Indian student has to compulsorily study a foreign language, English. Twelve out of thirty-four periods per week are, in our secondary schools, devoted to the study of English; i.e., every student has to dedicate more than a third of his school-life to the study of this subject. This may be good or bad, but as long as this condition prevails in our secondary schools we have to see that the remaining two-thirds of the school life of a student is not crowded with useless subjects; and to many a student the study of Sanskrit has little value.

Stunting Intellectual Growth.

It is generally recognised that certain students have no aptitude for Mahematics and, try what you will, they will not follow simple sums. There is, similarly, what may be called a language instinct and this is absent in many lads particularly those of the backward classes. We are stunting their intellect by forcing on them the study of a foreign and a classical language. Under the present conditions of India they cannot avoid the first; but they may be released from the study of the classics, particulary when a large number of them

(Continued on page 10.)

ONE MORE CRISIS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

M BRIND RESIGNS

LONDON. July 17.

Paris.—Government was defeated in the Chamber to-day by 290 votes to 243 on a motion of confidence. M. Briand has resigned.

M. HERRIOT TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—M. Herriot has agreed to try to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

(Earlier):—The Chamber was crowded on the occasion of the fateful debate in which the Finance Committee submitted the Bill definitely limiting the powers of M. Caillaux. The latter simultaneously submitted his own measure mentioned in yesterday's message. M. Herriot opposed Government, and declared that if the prerogative of the Chamber were diminished he would resign the presidency of the Chamber, and made an impassioned appeal to Government to co-operate with Parliament and not to suppress it. M Briand made a statement in the course of which he said that Parliament should increase its reputation in the eyes of the country by sacrificing its prerogatives.

The Opposition moved to discuss the Finance Committee's Bill which M. Briand announced would be made a question of confidence. After the vote, M. Briand announced his intention to resign.—Reuter.

BEFORE THE CRISIS.

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—The Chamber's Finance Committee has rejected by fourteen votes to thirteen the first clause of Government's Finance proposals whereby the financial measures are to be taken by a decree.

M. Caillaux's Bill consists of two clauses the first authorising the decrees and the second providing for the submission of these decrees to Parliament at its opening session in 1927, meanwhile the measures prescribed being effective. Thus the Finance Committee's rejection of the first clause knocks the bottom out of the whole Bill. The fate of the Government hangs on the general Finance debate which begins in the Chamber to-morrow when the Government will submit the Bill.—Reuter.

NOT ON A HOLIDAY TRIP ?

MYSTERIOUS MOVE OF BANK GOVERNORS

LONDON, July 17.

New York.—Although secrecy surrounds the sailing for Europe, to-day on board the "Majestic" of Mr. Mellon and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan ostensibly on a holiday trip, there is reason to believe that they may eventually participate in the conversations which, it is rumoured, will be carried on in France between Rt. Hon. Montagu, Collett Norman, Mr. Strong, Moreau and Doctor Schacht, Governors, respectively of the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Bank, the New York, the Bank de France and the Reichsbank.—Reuter's Special.

CAUSE OF GOVT.'S DOWNFALL.

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The fear that France might be placed at the mercy of foreign banks with the Chamber helplessly gagged was mainly responsible for Government's downfall. Majority of the deputies opposed the raising of credits abroad and also Washington if not the London agreement. Many deputies attacked the idea of entrusting M. Caillaux with dictatorial powers. In course of the debate, the opposition quoted extracts from the "rubicon" treaties in favour of dictators which was discovered in the war time in a safe in Florence, the authorship of which is attributed to M. Caillaux. Later M. Doumergue accepted Government's resignation. It is likely that he may summon M. Herriot who leads the largest party in the Chamber.—Reuter.

DESERTION IN FACE OF ENEMY.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES.

LONDON, July 17.

Damascus.—The Court Martial passed sentences of five years' to eight years' penal servitude on four members of the Foreign Legion convicted of deserting their posts in face of the enemy on 13th May. They were arrested, two days later, trying to escape over the Transjordanian frontier into British mandated territory. One of the prisoners is American Clare, who was previously stated to have been sentenced to death and on whose behalf diplomatic representations were reported to have been made. He is now sentenced to eight years' penal servitude as also a British subject, Harvey. The remaining two both Germans, are sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

In the final of the King's Prize Captain Lattey late of I. A. R. O. and attached to seventh Gurkhas, was eighty-seventh. He scored 265, and was awarded the N. R. A. badge and £3.—Reuter.

ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

TO TAKE PLACE AT CAPETOWN.

UNION COMMISSION TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, July 16.

Capetown.—With reference to Pretoria's message it is now definitely stated that the formal conference between the Union and Indian Governments will take place at Capetown as arranged. The Union Commission is to go to India to learn something about Indian conditions. It is rumoured that the Minister of Interior, Dr. Malan, and the ex-Minister of Interior, Mr. Patrick Duncan will both be members of the Commission.—Reuter.

MOSQUE IN PARIS.

CONSECRATED BEFORE VAST CONCOURSE OF MUSLIMS

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—For the first time in Paris the Muezin called the faithful to prayer from the summit of a minaret whereupon thousands of Muslims crowded the portals of the mosque which was consecrated to-day in the presence of the Sulutan of Morocco and delegations from all Islamic countries including North Africa, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Persia and Kurdistan.—Reuter's Special.

MALAYAN LABOUR SUPPLY.

A CURIOUS FEATURE.

LONDON, July 17.

Singapore.—A curious feature about the Malayan labour supply question is the fact that in spite of the complaints of labour shortage made by most of the rubber planting companies there is an excess of arrivals of the Chinese, Malays and Indians from the foreign ports over the departures for the past half year, of 160,000 compared with 85,000 for 1924 and 138,000 for 1925.—Reuter's Special.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

FULTON WINS KING'S PRIZE

LONDON, July 17.

Fulton won the King's Prize at Bisley.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 16.

At Bisley Captain Lattey, late of I. A. R. O. attached to the Seventh Gurkhas, qualified in the final stage for the King's Prize.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 17.

At Bisley, Sergeant A. G. Fulton won the King's Prize after a shoot off, Fulton, Doctor Kelly, Cadet Vezey and Lieut. Hughes, Artillery, having tied with 286. Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN WAR DEBTS.

REPLY TO CANCELLATION.

LONDON, July 18.

Washington.—Replying to Massachusett's lawyer Frederick Peabody who recently wrote an open letter to President Coolidge proposing cancellation of war debts, Mr. Mellen writes that the United States Government will be shirking its duty as trustee of the tax-payers if it sanctioned such cancellation and declares that American people did not demand cancellation. He cannot agree that England is on the edge of destruction. It is very sound at heart as its recent solution of general strike has shown. In all other countries "people are in monetary difficulties, but very acuteness of disease has brought clear understanding of causes and proper remedies and I do not despair of Europe."—Reuter.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

ASSETS AND FUNDS SPENT

LONDON, July 16.

The annual report of the Transport and General Workers' Union shows that the assets and funds at the end of 1925 were half a million sterling which have all been spent in the miners' struggle.—Reuter's Special

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEGOTIATIONS TERMINATED

LONDON, July 17.

Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Company and the President of International Mercantile Marine Company state that owing to present circumstances and conditions, the negotiations for purchase of White Star line have been terminated by mutual consent.—Reuter's Special.

CAPEL TO JOIN COBHAM.

LONDON, July 16.

Air Mechanic C. G. S. Capel has departed by air and steamer to Australia to join Cobham for return journey.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, July 18.

Cobham arrived at Karachi at thirty-five minutes past four this afternoon, local time.—A. P.

MOST BAFFLING PROBLEM.

NON-BRAHMIN ANTI-CONGRESS AGITATION.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU INTERVIEWED.

MUSSOORIE, July 17.

Pundit Motilal Nehru was induced this morning to give an interview to the Associated Press. Asked his opinion about the Bengal compromise, the Pundit said: It has turned out as I had expected. A small family quarrel had been magnified into a serious split in the Congress. All that was necessary was to make a few readjustments here and there by bringing the parties together. This had been done, thanks to the unifying influence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the tactful intervention of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and other members of the Working Committee. But the real credit for the achievement belongs to the parties themselves who have shown an admirable sense of patriotism in sinking all personal differences to serve the common cause. I have no doubt that Bengal, the birthplace of Indian nationalism, will fully justify its reputation in the coming struggle with narrow minded communalism on the one hand and the self-willed bureaucracy on the other.

But what about Sir Abdur Rahim and his party? he was asked. I can only answer that question, said Pandit Motilal, by repeating the old saying that you can deceive all for a time and some for all time, but you cannot deceive all for all time. No public movement which can thrive only on the worst passions of men can live long. Sir Abdur Rahim's movement is bound to share the fate of its predecessors of the same family. I am not at all perturbed by it.

WHAT MR. PAL MEANS.

Pandit Motilal was next asked his opinion of the suggestion made by Mr. B.C. Pal at the meeting held on Deshbandhu Day in Calcutta that all political parties should unite on the principles laid down by the late Mr. C.R. Das in his Faridpur speech. He said: It all depends upon what in Mr. Pal's opinion are the principles laid down in that speech and what is the "outer verbiage" as he calls it. We have had the sentiments expressed in that speech applauded even by officials, but they fight shy when they come to the business part of it. The conditions for honourable co-operation with the Government are clearly set out in that very speech, but are persistently ignored. Does Mr. Pal consider these conditions matters of principle or mere outer verbiage? If the former the answer to his suggestion will be found in the resolution passed by the General Council of the Swaraj Party at its first meeting after the death of the Deshbandhu in August 1925 by which both the sentiments expressed by Deshbandhu Das and the conditions for honourable co-operation laid down by him were formally accepted by the All-India Swaraj Party. If Mr. Pal and his colleagues agree, all differences between them and the Swarajists disappear and then can both work together from this moment But if they do not, we are as far apart as the poles and no joint action is possible.

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS.

Pandit Motilal's attention was then drawn to the trouble brewing in the South between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and he was asked to state his views on that point. He replied:—All I can say on that point at present is that there is no problem which baffles me more, I have never been able to appreciate the arguments based on differences of religion, civilisation and culture advanced by the protagonists of Hindu and Muslim communal movements. But I feel puzzled as Lord Reading did on a famous occasion when the same arguments are used to justify the existing tension between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins. Here we have men of the same religion, same civilisation and same culture fighting among themselves for special rights of one set against the other. And when you come to look into it more closely you find that it all resolves itself into a question of loaves and fishes. That the number of places of influence and authority held by the Brahmins in the past and the present has been in excess of their proportion in the population admits of no doubt. But in what part of the world outside India has any section of the population ever claimed preferment in proportion to its numbers. It is, no doubt, a matter of legitimate pride for a small community in any country to be able to look back on a long array of eminent men furnished by it to the public services and other important walks of life. Similarly it is a legitimate cause of disappointment to the members of a very large community to find a very much smaller number of its members having attained the same distinction. This disparity ought in the natural course to create a healthy spirit of emulation and give an impetus to the backward community to quicken its pace and overtake its more advanced rival. I am glad to find that the non-Brahmins have not been slow to follow this natural course and it is my belief that they can to-day produce man for man against any other community of equal if not superior merit. It must however, take a little time to oust those in possession and if our non-Brahmin friends will only be patient enough to let the natural process of survival of the fittest take its appointed course they will have no cause for regret. I am aware that they complain of certain impediments thrown in their way by the Brahmins. Assuming this to be so a resort to anti-Congress agitation is surely not the way to remove them. It is like throwing away the only remedy for the disease. Instead of frittering away their energies in forming communal organisation they should join the great National Institution and by making common cause with the other communities help not only to remove their own grievances but also to render the very distinction between Brahmin and non-Brahmin at least in politcis a sad memory of the past. It is, however, said that the Congress is dominated by Brahmins. If that is so, it is the fault of the non-Brahmins themselves. The strength of numbers is overwhelmingly on their side and I cannot conceive how the Brahmins can stand against them if they make up their minds to have in the Congress the weight and the influence they deserve.—A.P.

PRESIDENT OF ASSAM CONGRESS.

WHO WILL BE ELECTED TO COVETED HONOUR?

PROVINCIAL SELECTIONS POURING IN.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress has forwarded the following proposals, so far received from the various Provincial Congress Committees for the presidentship of the next Congress session, for the final selection and recommendation of one name under article 16 of the Congress Constitution.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee:—Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee: Sjt. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyenyar, Maulana Mazarul Huque.

Bihar:—Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Joseph Baptista.

Andhra:—Pundit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad;

C. P. Marathi:—Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The Punjab:—Sjt. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Dr M. A. Ansari.

Utkal: Sjt. S Srinivas Iyengar, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Gopabandhu Das.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MAHARASHTRA.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S MISAPPREHENSION

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the press:—"Mr. Bhopatkar's complaint against the Working Committee is based on entire misapprehension of the resolution in regard to the appointment of the Election Propaganda Committee in Maharashtra. The resolution itself distinctly states that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as one of the representatives of the All-India Executive was asked to form the Election Propaganda Committee to "supplement" the efforts of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in the matter of carrying on the Congress election campaign in the Maharashtra Province. This cannot be construed as an effort either to interfere with or in any way prejudice the efforts that this Committee may be already taking in the matter of elections. It was on the other hand intended to intensify the election campaign of the Congress in the Maharashtra, having regard to the special efforts directed by the Responsivists in that part of the country to obtain support for their policy and programme. As I have pointed out in my letter to the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee it is, of course, expected that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as representative of the Central Executive would also consult the Maharashtra P. C. C. and act in every way to supplement their efforts in pressing forward the campaign of the Congress. Mr. Bhopatkar is aware that the present Executive of the Maharashtra P. C. C. is, so far as its opinions are concerned, strongly in favour of Responsivist programme and in the circumstances he should welcome such efforts as the All-India Executive may make to supplement their efforts in the difficult circumstances in which they are placed. The attempt to make a grievance out of this simple and legitimate action of the Working Committee is surely unjustified.—(A.P.)

WOMEN LEGISLATORS.

MADRAS TAKES THE LEAD.

MADRAS, July 17.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day, on the motion of Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, a resolution recommending to Government that sex disqualification for election or nomination to the Madras Legislative Council be removed in respect of all classes of women was passed. The mover pointed out that it was the Madras Council that first passed a resolution giving women right to vote and that example was followed by other provinces. He wanted that the Madras Council should be the first to pass the resolution under consideration.

Discussion on the Malabar Tenancy Bill was then resumed, and a few minor amendments proposed were negatived by overwhelming majorities. Only definition clauses remained for consideration and the House adjourned to meet again on 18th August. It is expected that meetings in August will take about ten days or even a fortnight two or three days being probably devoted to third reading of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.—(A P.)

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

PARTY TO MEET PANDIT MOTILAL AND MRS NAIDU.

SIMLA, July 17.

The Ex-Maharaja of Nabha is giving a party on the 29th instant at the Rink Theatre to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Naidu.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

GOVT. NOT INDIFFERENT SPECTATORS.

STRICT IMPARTIALITY ASSURED.

WANTED "NEW ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST"

VICEROY'S FERVENT APPEAL TO LEADERS.

His Excellency Lord Irwin, speaking at a welcome given to him at Cecil Hotel on Saturday night by the Chelmsford Club, dwelt at length on the most absorbing topic of the day—communal tension.

On behalf of the Government of India, he totally repudiated the charges made against Government to the effect that it connived at and was rather satisfied than otherwise with the communal disorders. He assured the gathering that Government were not indifferent to the grave issue and that they would, in their efforts at tackling the problem, observe "strict impartiality".

After tracing the cause of inter-communal tension in India he urged the leaders of each individual party to co-operate with Government in trying to bring about a "new atmosphere of trust."

SIMLA, July 17.

Lord Irwin used the opportunity offered to-night by the Chelmsford Club in welcoming him at dinner at Cecil Hotel to address the distinguished gathering and through it a wider audience on a topic which is the dominant issue in Indian life to-day, and in so doing Lord Irwin followed the traditions that are being established for similar gatherings at the Chelmsford Club as providing the Viceroy a suitable platform for his speeches on important topics of the day.

Among those present besides the high officials were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Ghuznavy, Syed Raza Ali, Dr. Ziauddin, Raja Daljitsingh, Pandit Manakchand, Mr. Birla, Sir Ibrahim Sait and Mr. J. N. Basu.

SIR B. N. MITRA'S OPTIMISM.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that in welcoming the Viceroy they were welcoming one who had already declared himself to be an earnest and sincere well-wisher of India determined to render her the best service possible and to forward her orderly advancement towards full self-government on constitutional lines. A profound optimist, as the speaker was, he had the fullest hope that during the tenure of His Excellency's rule India would make rapid strides on the path of progress in every direction. Even in communal matters he saw nothing to shake his optimism and he had every hope that under the wise and sympathetic rule of the Viceroy that these clouds would gradually disperse and Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty would see in their communal world a glorious sunshine. He then proposed the toast of the Viceroy coupling with it the name of Lady Irwin.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

In responding to that toast Lord Irwin first alluded briefly to the opportunity the Chelmsford Club provided as the meeting place for Indians and Europeans and officials and non-officials. Nothing in his view was better calculated to soften the austerities of officials or public trammels than friendly intercourse in purely social relations and this club in facilitating and promoting such intercourse could count on his warm interest. He felt tempted to enlarge on the opportunities it might afford for the leader of the House to smoke a friendly cigarette with the leader of the Opposition forgetful for the moment that in public life they are expected to stand towards one another in the respective cast of villain and hero of the piece or 'vice versa' according to the taste of their supporters.

CANKER OF COMMUNAL TENSION.

Proceeding, the Viceroy said:—

Sir Bhupendra has alluded with befitting discretion to some aspects of public affairs, and I might have been tempted to dwell to-night on political topics or administrative questions now claiming attention, but as you are aware, the Central Legislature will meet next month and as is the custom, I hope to address both Chambers at the opening of the session upon questions of this nature and I do not now propose to anticipate my observations on that occasion. Nevertheless, there is one subject which is very vividly present to my thoughts, and which I know is exercising the minds of all thoughtful men and patriots in India. It is, indeed, so clearly the dominant issue in Indian life to-day that you will forgive me if I say something about it to you and through you to a wider audience as representative of the King-Emperor in India, who shares the joys and sorrows of all his people. It is my duty to interest myself directly in all that concerns India's welfare and my personal feelings have been deeply stirred by the evidence of widespread communal trouble which impresses itself every day on my attention. I have no over-confident presumption that it is within my power to find a sovereign remedy for these evils, but at a moment when the clouds are lying so darkly over India, a duty is laid upon each and every one of us to join in seeking a way through the mists of present doubts and difficulties.

ALLAYING OF MISCONCEPTIONS.

Before I pass on to the examiniation of the causes of the tension and the steps that may be taken to allay it there are two misconceptions as regards the attitude of the Government upon which I must say something. The first is an implication that outbreaks of this character so far from distressing the Government afford them some degree of satisfaction and the second is that the Government are content to play the part of an indifferent spectator of these disturbances and are not doing their best to check them. It is not my purpose to rebut at length the suggestion that Government welcome these disorders. It has been emphatically repudiated by the Secretary of State in a recent speech and indeed the whole tenor of British policy towards India proclaimed and translated into statute by the Imperial Parliament stands in denial of such a theory. There are, no doubt, some who entertain mistrust of the British Government, but in other quarters I do not believe that there is any general disposition to impugn the good faith of the British Government or their desire to achieve the progressive realisation of responsible Self-Government in British India. There are and will be wide differences of opinion as to the method and pace, but the great mass of sober Indian opinion still know and believe that they can trust the pledged word of the British people. The most superficial analysis of this policy can lead to no other conclusion than that the British Government recognised from the outset that harmony between the two great communities was an essential condition of the attainment of their goal, and by harmony I do not mean the surrender by either community of its individuality, but I do mean the harmonious intercourse of daily life and the mutual acknowledgment of common rights and duties in all that goes to make up Indian citizenship. Nor was the recognition of the necessity of such harmony confined to British statesman. For, leaders of Indian opinion have again and again confessed by deed and word their belief that it was a primary necessity of Indian national life. With this knowledge the Reforms were introduced and in the course of their working I am certain that to any Imperial enquiry every action of Government would be seen to disprove the charge that they have been indifferent to the need for friendly relations between these two great communities. For the success of our own policy, for the credit of British statesmanship we are bound to do and we have done everything in our power to promote such better understanding. If, indeed, the reality of communal antagonism should prove permanently more powerful than the hope of an all-India patriotism, it is obvious that the foundations upon which we had sought to build would be rudely shaken, but India has given abundant proof of her power to assimilate her multitudinous peoples. Shall she fail in this final task? In the solution of political institutions, the British genius has never yet met defeat. Shall it be forced to admit defeat in India? It is to me unthinkable. I look forward to the day when India may be able through ordered progress to take her place in the great fabric of civilisation for which the British Empire stands. She can only do this upon the same basis of responsible institutions on which British statesmanship has founded all the other dominions of the King-Emperor if she can win unity within her own borders, and from this point of view and indeed on every other ground we must bitterly deplore these manifestations of communal hostility.

GOVERNMENT NOT INDIFFERENT.

As regards the second point, that Government regards these troubles with indifference it is hardly necessary for me to contradict something which is in palpable conflict with the facts of everyday life as they are known by millions throughout the length and breadth of India. It will suffice to observe that I and my Government are in continuous and anxious communication with the Governors and Local Governments with reference to the measures that have been or are being taken to assuage feeling upon such matters as threaten when tempers are strained to cause disturbance. To this end the Local Governments have organised the whole machinery of their district officers, magistrates and police. This agency exercises a constant watchfulness and is ever alert to remove or allay any causes of irritation and to take prompt action against those who would aggravate or fan them into flame. The local officers have never shirked the responsibility of firm but impartial intervention wherever an actual clash between communities has occurred. Communal feeling has added a constant load of care to their normal duties, but it is these officers who have everywhere taken the initiative in measures to calm excited feelings. It is to them that both communities appeal in need for protection and help. Their energy and patience has been worthy

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

BUSINESS NORMAL.

NO FRESH INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Situation in North Calcutta since this morning continues to be quiet the business quarter particularly being normal. No fresh cases of stabbing or assault have been reported but police pickets are patrolling the affected area. No fresh cases have been admitted in hospital, nor have any deaths taken place there. Of the 61 persons arrested in connection with the riot over the Rajrajeshwari procession, five were discharged and the rest have been released on bail of Rs. 500.—A. P.

CONFLICTING NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SIR A RAHIM UNABLE TO MAKE STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Interviewed by a Press representative in connection with the Raj Rajeswari Procession Riots, Sir Abdur Rahim said that he was unable to make any statement, as he had received information from newspaper reports, which, in his opinion were conflicting.

NOT WILLING TO SAY BITTER THINGS AGAINST FRIENDS.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Deputy President of the Bengal Council, declined to make any statement, as he said he would have to say bitter things against many of his friends, official and non-official, if he gave free and frank expression to his views. He feels that efforts of lovers of humanity should be directed towards bringing about peace and reconciliation, instead of having recourse to mutual recriminations.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Government of Bengal have issued a communique recalling the reasons that led the Commissioner of Police to change the route of the Rajrajeshwari procession on June 1st and denying that the Commissioner's decision was influenced by the objection of Mahomedans and his desire to avert their threatened violence.—A. P.

RIOT FATALITIES.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Fourteen bodies of persons who died as result of injuries received during yesterday's disturbances were viewed by the Coroner this evening at the morgue. Three of the bodies including two of up-country men were allowed to be taken to the burning ghat under a police escort. A very large crowd of both the communities assembled at the morgue and lest any trouble should break out the Deputy Commissioner of Police North District, Assistant Commissioner and Sergeants and other police officers were present, and arranged for escorting the bodies safely to the ghat.—A. P.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Committee of the Indian Association have wired a strong representation to the Viceroy regarding the fresh riots in Calcutta and also regarding the situation in Pabna. At the instance of the Committee Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, one of the Vice-Presidents and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, Secretary of the Association, saw the Hon'ble Mr. L. Birley, Member-in-Charge, and urged upon him the need of immediate and sifting enquiry into the origin and organisation of the riots in Calcutta on 15th July in order to bring the organisers to book. They also urged that effective protective measures should be immediately taken in view of the approaching Ultarath and Mohurrum ceremonies.

Mr. Birley gave them a long hearing and promised early attention to the course suggested.

Sir Probash Chandra Mitra, ex-Minister of the Government of Bengal who was to have joined the Deputation was unable to do so on account of ill-health.—A. P.

MOHURRUM PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, July 16.

To-night's Mohurrum procession passed off peacefully.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOTS IN INDIA

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT

LONDON, July 17.

In an editorial on the communal riots in India the "Manchester Guardian" after referring to Dr. Sapru's proposal to disfranchise the districts where communal rioting occurs as deserving of attention expresses the opinion that the contention that the abolition of communal representation will tend to soothe inter-communal feeling is sound, but there is no evidence to show that the Mahomedans have yet changed their minds with regard to the insistence on separate Mahomedan electorates and we cannot override the will of 60 million Mahomedans when we set about building up India's new constitution, but possibly in three years communal riots may have made some alteration in the viewpoint of the Mahomedan rank and file. The question will require serious attention of the Royal Commission to be appointed under the Government of India Act for it is disquieting to observe the principle of communal representation extending from the Legislatures to the civil service. If it is admitted in the civil service can it be excluded in the Army and if the Army of Swaraj India is officered on communal principle would it not soon be distracted by Hindu-Moslem feud? Truth is, if the Mahomedan community persists in its present attitude towards the Hindus it will be impossible to think of Swaraj except as a beautiful dream or nightmare.—Reuter.

MILITARY MARCH

CALCUTTA, July 18

Detachments from all units of the Regular and auxiliary forces in Calcutta numbering about 900 strong accompanied by band and armoured care held a route march this morning. Coming as it did during Mohurrum celebrations, the march is expected to produce a wholesome effect on the rowdy elements, who have been responsible for so many outrages in Calcutta. The march was witnessed by large crowds, who considerably appreciated the action taken by the authorities.—Free Press.

POLICE DISCOVER BOMBS AT HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the course of searches made on Friday, the Howrah police discovered in a house materials for the manufacture of bombs and explosives. These included acids and other necessary chemicals, a shell for a bomb, a revolver and cartridges and other articles. In another house in the same district were found six newly made daggers. In the view of the authorities, this is a most important discovery in regard to scale of preparations, since the arrests which have been made in the Dakhineswar case. One youth was arrested at the first house and he will in due course be placed before the Magistrate.—Free Press.

PEACEFUL MOHURRUM

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The seventh day of the Mohurrum, celebrated to-day, passed off peacefully. A Moghul procession, with "Duldul", starting from the Portuguese Church Street, paraded through the city, and returned to Imambara by 6 in the evening. The route was thronged by thousands of sightseers, and special police were made to maintain peace and order.—Free Press.

The name of the youth arrested in the course of house searches in Howrah is Shanchayan Bose who is a matriculate.—A. P.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON.

NOT RECEIVING LIVING WAGE.

SIMLA, July 17.

In his report for 1925 Mr. Ranganathan, Agent of Government of India in Ceylon, observes that no less than 40 per cent of the Indian labourers in Ceylon did not receive a living wage and calls attention to the inadequacy of arrangements regarding medical relief, housing and education and urges the adoption of a standard wage.—(A. P.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Viceroy, Lady Irwin and staff left Simla to-day on the tour already notified.

A grand-daughter of His Highness Rajadhiraj Sir Naharsinghji of Shahpura Rajputana, and daughter of Maharaj Kumar Sirdar Singhji was married to Lt. Maharaja Mahendra Mansingh of Bhadawar U. P. on the 12th instant at Shahpura.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Vidyashankarbharti of Sankeshwar and Karvir Math arrived at Satara on Thursday evening from Karad. He will stay there for four days during which he will deliver lectures on Hindu religion.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah is leaving Simla for Ennore to-morrow and will return to Simla by about 8th August.—A. P.

Justice Kunwar Dalipsingh of the Lahore High Court has reverted to the bar and has become the Government Advocate.

Sir Jwala Prasad took his seat to-day as Acting Chief Justice of the Patna High Court.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta accompanied by Dr. Pratapchandra Guha Roy will leave Calcutta for Pabna to-night. He will first visit the villages affected by the recent disturbances and on his way back will also visit Pabna town.—A. P.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dow, Mr. E. H. Curling, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie and Captain F. Seymour-Williams arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 16th July.

Mr. Justice Kanhiya Lal, Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court retired on Thursday from the Bench.

Mr. Justice Lalitmohan Banerji has been appointed Puisne Judge of Allahabad High Court and for the vacancy in Additional Judgeship thus created the names of Mr. G. W. Dillon and Mr. Iqbal Ahmad are mentioned as likely successors.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ichalkaranji and Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Mr. E. J. Bunburry arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

BOMBAY JAINS' RESOLVE.

NO PILGRIMAGE TO SHATRUNJAYA.

WATSON AWARD DISAPPROVED.

HARTAL AND PROTEST MEETING.

The decision of Mr. Watson, the Agent to the Governor General, has come as a bomb-shell, and the Jain community is very much indignant at what they consider an unfair decision to them. On Saturday the Jains of Bombay marked their disapproval of, and indignation at the award by a hartal in the city, and many of the important markets, where the Jains preponderate, were closed for all business. In sympathy with them some other markets were also closed, and business was practically at a stand-still on Saturday. Chief among these markets might be mentioned the Share Bazar, Cloth Market, Bullion Exchange, Shroff Bazar, the Mandi Bazar, the Grain Market, the Gum Merchants' Association, etc.

A DEMONSTRATION.

In the morning on Saturday there was an imposing and very large procession of Jains who carried black flags, to show their deep sense of sorrow and indignation. The processionists started from Pydhonie, where the Jain temples are situated, and slowly marched to the Ballard Pier:

They were all clothed in black to show their sorrow, and carried suitable banners. The object of the procession going to the Ballard Pier was: Mr. Watson was going to England by the outgoing mail, and the Jains wanted to impress upon him their sense of injustice. The procession returned by the way it had gone, namely Bazar Gate Street, Crawford Market, Mongaldas Market, Jhaveri Bazar etc.

In the night there was a very large and crowded meeting of Jains at Lalbagh, Pydhonie, where indignant speeches were made and resolutions passed not only protesting against the decision, but resolving not to go to Shatrunjaya "till the affairs are brought to a satisfactory conclusion". It was also resolved to hold a special Jain Conference on July 31, to consider the situation, and in the meantime the firm of Sheth Anandji Kallianji was requested not to pay the money to the Palitana Durbar.

MR. WATSON DECLINES TO MAKE STATEMENT

Mr. Watson sailed for England by the mail steamer on Saturday and declined to make any statement to press representatives.

PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of Jains of Bombay was held on Saturday night at Lalbag, Bhuleshwar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding to protest against the decision of Mr Watson, the Agent to the Governor-General in connection with the Shatrunjaya Hill Kathiawar, in favour of the Palitana State. The gathering was very large.

Mr Jamnadas said when Jerusalem was conquered by Turks from Christians there was consternation and anger among the Christian nations of Europe, and the mental condition of the Jains to-day was the same, when the Agent to the Governor-General gave his decision against them in favour of the Palitana Darbar. The Christians persevered in their fight with the Turks for about 1,200 years to regain possession of Jerusalem, and only recently they had succeeded in their object. The Palitana Darbar was irreligious, said Mr. Jamnadas, and the Jains of to-day would have to make the same degree of sacrifice, and continue their fight with the same amount of energy, perseverence, selflessness and earnestness as the Christians until they won. The promises which were given to them by the British Government were now violated in the light of Mr. Watson's decision. It was also now proved beyond doubt that the Shatrunjaya Hill was the property of the Jains and not of the Palitana Darbar. The Darbar was behaving in this manner, because of the strength and support of the British Government. If the British withdrew their support to-day he was sure the 12 lakhs of Jains in India would easily be able to settle their account with the Palitana Darbar, and they know with what result. (Laughter.). The Jains had to reckon in their religious fight with two things. The Palitana Darbar on the one hand, and the British Government with their bayonets behind the Darbar on the other. The Jains had rendered great services to the British Government in the time of Clive when the British power was in its infancy and the services rendered by the Jains then to the British Government were of incalculable value. The promises then given to Jagatshet were now broken, but he hoped the Jains would continue their fight day from day, with increasing energy and resolution until victory was theirs. He was sorry that the Indian Princes allowed themselves to be enslaved by the British Government in the same way as the Indian ryots were.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed, Messrs. Devkaran Mulji, Chimanlal Virchand, Ratanchand Khimchand, Chinubhai Lalbhai, Manilal Kothare and others speaking in support:

This public meeting of all Bombay Jains assembled at Lalbag to-day strongly protest against and declares their disapproval of the decision given by the A. G.-G., Mr. Watson, India States fixing rupees one lakh in lump sum per year to be paid to Palitana Thakor for ten years and in case of non-payment sanctioning the levy of the tax of Rs. 2 per pilgrim.

This meeting resolves that no Jain should go on pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya till the Shatrunjaya affairs are brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Jains from all parts of India are requested to attend through their representatives at the special sessions of the Jain Conference to be held in Bombay on 31st July, 1st and 2nd August 1926 to meet the situation relating to Shatrunjaya arising from the attitude adopted by Palitana Darbar and the decision of Mr. Watson.

This meeting request Sheth Anandji Kalljanji not to agree to the annual payment of rupees one lakh fixed to be paid to Palitana Darbar and to announce that no Jain should go on pilgrimage on payment of Rs. 2 per pilgrim instead.

AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

As a protest against the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in the Jain Palitana dispute Jains observed hartal yesterday and held a public meeting in the new municipal market when a resolution was passed expressing the hope that the Government of India would do them justice.—A. P.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI INTERVIEWED.

As a Jain, Mr. Manilal Kothari said that it would be difficult for his community to make up its mind to abide by that decision. Asked as to the future course of action, Mr. Kothari said, "the firm of Anandji Kalyanji are our accredited representatives in this matter, and I trust they will soon decide it, of course, after taking into consideration the general feeling of the whole community."

JAIN PROTEST MEETING AT BHAVANAGAR

BHAVANAGAR, July 17.

The decision of Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General in the Palitana Darbar Jain dispute, has caused a good deal of heart-burning among the Jain community here. At a meeting of the "Sangh" it was decided to observe a hartal to-day lasting till 12 o'clock to-morrow. There will be a procession with black flag at 4 p.m. starting from the Bazar, and terminating at the Dada Saheb Temple, where prayers will be offered. In the night at 8 p.m. a mass meeting of the Jains will be held under the guidance of Muni Maharaj Sree Kapur Vijavaji, when resolutions will be passed protesting against the decision. There will be a discourse to-morrow morning by Muni Sree on the Shatrunjaya question. The Jains feel that the decision is entirely in favour of the Durbar.—Free Press.

DISSATISFACTION AT VANKANER.

VANKANER, July 17

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Jains of Vankaner at the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States in respect of the Shatrunjaya Hill dispute. The award of a lakh of rupees yearly as tax was never expected by them.—Free Press.

SOVIET AIRMAN AT TEHERAN

ATTEMPT AT LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT

LONDON, July 16.

Teheran.—The aeroplane from Moscow arrived at Teheran this morning.—Reuter's Special.

(A message of July 14 from Moscow stated:—

The airman Moiseev started to-day on a flight to Teheran and back. This flight is the first of a series of four long distance flight in Soviet aeroplanes from Western Europe to the Near East.)

CROWN PRINCE OF AFGHANISTAN.

LEAVES CONTINENT FOR KABUL

LONDON, July 16.

Naples.—The Crown Prince of Afghanistan accompanied by the Foreign Minister and suite left by s. s. "Genova" for Kabul.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

(Continued from previous page).

of all praise and I cannot speak too highly of their arduous and devoted work or of the efforts of local non-officials where, as in many instances, the latter have assisted them in these thankless duties. More particularly I desire to draw attention to the work of the Indian members of our services. However upright, energetic or impartial they may be, they run a risk of being blamed by their own or the other community and that they do thier duty by both communities is a matter of the highest credit to them. In all justice I plead, before criticism is levelled against them, for special consideration of their difficulties. The district officers are everywhere seeking the co-operation of local leaders and men of influence. They warn the Press of the danger of emphasising points of communal difference and where possible hold meetings of both communities to prevent incidents likely to cause trouble. I would, indeed, hope that in regard to these unhappy differences, those who are able to speak for Hindus and Moslems might as they must come more and more to realise the damage of conflict, be able themselves to reach working agreements which will no doubt vary in conformity with established local customs. Where voluntary agreements are not possible, it becomes the duty of local Government, in virtue of their responsibility for the preservation of law and order, themselves to formulate an administrative decision upon the matter in dispute. My Government will do everything in their power to assist local Governments in the discharge of this duty having regard to the possible reaction of local decisions upon other provinces, and will render every assistance to local Governments in order to secure that their order shall be respected. In all these various measures Government will be careful to act with strict impartiality towards both communities and are entitled to resent suggestions that they favour the purely communal interests of either.

DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNMENT.

There is then no room for doubt as to what Government and its officers have done and are ready to do in connection with these deplorable events, but let me remind you that unfortunately the actual conditions place unsurmountable limitations on the sphere of their activity. They can watch, they can advise, they can damp down ardour as it shows itself in different places, they can stamp out isolated outbreaks of fire, they can protect life and property to the best of their ability, but they can do little to change the combustible nature of the mass of the material or to eradicate its potentialities for generating destructive heat. There are immediate symptoms which can be perceived and treated by administrative action but the cause of the disease lies deeper. We are faced with a situation where the minds of the people have been wrought up to such a point that the most absurd rumours find ready credence and both sides nervously apprehending attack imagine their apprehensions realised in the most trifling incident. A false report, a petty squabble, is sufficient to start a general conflagration and to give rise to those savage and senseless outbreaks which are a disgrace to the name of religion and a blot on national life.

I have observed that in some quarters blame has been attached to communal representation as being a cause of irritation. Some advantage may be gained by a statement as to the reasons for its existence and the present policy of Government in regard to it. The time may come, and I greatly hope it will, when with general consent, the necessity for such special representation will be no longer felt. But to-day, as you are aware, statutory arrangements are in force by which minorities are assured of representation in the legislatures and certain local bodies. The decision with regard to the latter belongs by law to local Governments and falls within the sphere of transferred administration with which the Government of India has no direct power to deal. As regards the legislatures, these arrangements were the result of a compact to which Indian opinion at the time of the introduction of the Reforms desired that effect should be given. The Franichise Committee found that the evidence received by them was unanimous in favour of communal electorates and recommended that action should be taken in accordance with the commonly expressed desire. All communities were thus enabled and indeed the action could hardly be justified on any other ground freely to take part together in fashioning India's destiny and opportunity was ensured by which no community should at the outset, be impeded in making a joint contribution to a common task. It has been suggested that Government may be induced by pressure from one side or the either to modify or extend these special privileges and that these hopes or fears are in part responsible for the present discontents. These things will naturally fall within the purview of the Royal Commission and it is not for me to attempt to anticipate any recommendations that they may make, but I wish to state very plainly on behalf of the Government of India that, in advance of that enquiry, while there is no intention of curtailing the present scope of these special statutory arrangements, there is equally no intention of extending them.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

I have anxiously weighed the possibilities of myself convening an All-India Conference to consider the present situation. If I could think that there was a real likelihood or even a real chance of such action effecting improvement, I should not be deterred from adopting it by the inevitable risk of failure. I trust that, as time goes on, there will be a mutual disposition among those who can speak for their great communities to adopt such bilateral undertakings in the cause of peace as will reflect the wishes of a substantial majority of opinion in both communities. There is much to be done before we can reach this happier state, for I need hardly remind you that a conference with this object was held between the leaders of both communities in October, 1924, and this Conference has not succeeded in producing the calmer atmosphere which was hoped of it. It failed in my judgment because it was not preceded by any adequate change of heart and feeling throughout the communities which were there represented. I cannot resist the conclusion that the reason of its failure reveals what must be the first condition of success in any similar attempt and that is that the two communities should bring themselves to judge of the matters in dispute between them with a far greater measure of toleration and restraint than unhappily prevails at present. The more I ponder over the problem the more clearly do I feel that the first work to be done is by the leaders of each individual community within their own ranks. It is upon them that the grave responsibility for the first vital step lies. I am convinced that on reflection they will see that the interests of their own community and the future of their country alike demand it.

PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

Let the leaders and thoughtful men in each community, the Hindu among the Hindus, and the Moslem among the Moslems throw themselves with ardour into a new form of communal work and into a nobler struggle—the fight for toleration. I do not believe that the task is beyond their powers. I see before me two ancient and highly organised societies with able and esteemed public men as their recognised leaders. I cannot conceive that a really sincere and sustained appeal by them to the rank and file of their co-religionists sustained by active propaganda of the new gospel of peace would pass unheeded. In past centuries each community has made its great contribution to the annals of history and civilisation in India. The place that she has filled in the world in past ages has been largely of their creating. I refuse to believe that they can make no contribution now to rescue the good name of India from the hurt which their present discords inflict upon it. In the name of Indian national life, in the name of religion I appeal to all in each of the two communities who hold position, who represent them in the Press, who direct the education of the young, who possess influence, who command the esteem of their co-religionists, who lead them in politics or are honoured by them as divines. Let them begin each in their own community to work untiringly towards this end, boldly to repudiate the feeling of hatred and intolerance, actively to condemn and suppress acts of violence and aggression, earnestly to strike to exercise suspicions and misapprehensions and so to create a new atmosphere of trust. I appeal in the name of national life because communal tension is eating into it as a canker. It has suspended its activities, it has ranged its component parts into opposite and hostile camps. I appeal in the name of religion because I can appeal to nothing nobler and because religion is the language of the soul and it is a change of soul that India needs to-day. In all religions I suppose there must be present in the mind of the individual a sense of personal deficiency, a consciousness of failure to apprehend more than a fraction of life's mystery which constantly impels him with irresistible yearning to reach out for higher and yet higher things. Whatever indeed be the creed that men profess, such creed is the attempt men make to know the forces that lie beyond human vision and learn the secret of how human nature may be refined, and in so doing realise the ultimate purpose of their existence. Achievement is hard and can only come through much patience and humility which will in turn beget a wide tolerance of the deficiencies of others. But the reward is great and there can surely be no greater tragedy than that religion which thus should be the expression and the support of man's highest instincts should be prostituted by an alliance with actions through which those instincts are distorted and disgraced. Such a development, if it were unchecked, could only end in the infliction of a mortal wound upon human character, upon India and upon the cause of that religion in whose guise it was allowed to masquerade.—A. P.

THE "PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

The "Pioneer" says that the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club is welcome as it not only stated with admirable lucidity the attitude of the British and Indian Governments towards the great menace to the development of national ideals, but also gives a clear lead to responsible members.—A. P.

SUBSIDY TO COAL INDUSTRY.

CONSIDERATION OF EXTENSION.

PREMIER'S DEFINITE "NO"

LONDON, July 17.

A definite refusal to consider the extension of the subsidy to the coal industry is made by Mr. Baldwin while replying to the Bishops' proposal cabled on 15th and 16th July and offering to receive a deputation of the Christian Churches, but stating that the terms on which work can be resumed are not within the power of Government to determine. They can only be settled by agreement between owners and miners.—Reuter.

BISHOP'S FORMULA.

ACCEPTED BY MINERS

LONDON, July 16.

A member of the Miners' Executive interviewed by Reuter said that the executive accepted Bishop's proposals which were only a peace avenue. He believed there would be negotiations on them next week. The T. U. C. have been told bluntly that the Miners will not permit them to put in the negotiations, thought the T. U. C. have promised miners the utmost financial assistance. Reuter's Special.

SPECULATION IN GOVT. PAPER.

PURELYA FIGMENT OF IMAGINATION.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE'S REPLY TO PANICKY REPORTS.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has submitted an interesting representation to Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India, in connection with the recent speculation in Government paper. Mr. Shroff contends that the Bombay Stock Exchange is in no way responsible for the speculation and urges that Government should undertake legislation in Calcutta similar to the Bombay Stock Exchange Act

PANICKY REPORT AND NEWS-MONGERS.

Mr. Shroff continues:—"A circular letter from Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers, who are non-members of our Stock Exchange, was published under the heading "Bombay Stock Exchange Sensation" in the "Evening News" on 29th June. The same letter was republished in the "Times of India" the next day. There was however (as one might be easily led to believe from the Head lines) neither panic nor excitement on the Stock Exchange. It is notorious that in Bombay one-sided commercialised opinions in public, responsible or irresponsible, are exceedingly general and so long as there are credulous people such opinions, more or less unfounded, will be believed as gospel truth.

A FIGMENT OF IMAGINATION.

Evidently it was for the purpose of advising investors to keep aloof from speculating in Government Securities, whereas it appears that they themselves have executed large speculative transactions in the Government Securities including the new 1960-70 loan of 4 per cent. As far as my Stock Exchange is concerned the 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan is not yet included in the list of securities in which forward dealing are allowed. So that Messrs. Forbes and Lund were warning investors against something which existed only in their own imagination.

REAL FACTS.

As a matter of fact the truth is this: Forward business in all sorts of Government Securities and corporated debentures was being done from September of last year with which the Stock Exchange had absolutely nothing to do and therefore not under its control. The Exchange was obviously in no way responsible for these transactions. This practice however, needed in the opinion of the Exchange to be brought under control as most desirable in the interests of bonafide investors and dealers. Accordingly a resolution was passed on the 22nd January 1926 sanctioning for the first time forward dealings in two and two specified securities only, namely 3½ per cent. Government Paper and 5 per cent. Loan of 1945-55. Beyond these two, no other securities are allowed to be dealt with on the Exchange for forward delivery. Later on, at the recommendation of the Bombay Government the Exchange passed its resolution on the 25th February 1926 to the effect that after the April Settlement business in these two securities should be allowed for purposes of fortnightly settlements. This resolution was accordingly notified on the Exchange Notice-Board. Since April there are fortnightly settlements.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY.

The difficulty, however, of enforcing it needs to be pointed out. At present, some of the bankers, money dealers, outside brokers and similar Jobbers and dealers in Calcutta, choose to do business on the basis of a month's delivery. Hence this resolution necessarily remains inoperative. The question is how may they be prevented? The only solution is to get an Act similar to the Bombay one passed for Calcutta to control dealings in Government Securities. It was unfair to throw the blame on the Stock Exchange as has been attempted at present, though unsuccessfully by the interested speculators. You are fully aware of the fact how within a short period of two to three months Government Securities went up nearly 10 per cent. Having regard to all the favourable circumstances then prevailing I do not think the rise was artificial or inflated. If it had been actually so, the price offered by Government to investors in the new 4 per cent. loan ought to be considered equally artificial and unreasonable. At the same time it cannot be that these securities should go on rising upward and upward without any substantial reason. If now, there is a fall of Rs. 3 after the rise of 10 per cent. one need not be surprised. Besides, the decline has in no way given trouble or caused alarm on the Exchange, now outside the Exchange. If their was any difficulty outside the exchange it was due to other causes to which I shall presently refer.

THE NEW ISSUE OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST AT 97.

This loan was very attractive when first announced and offered to the public Investors and speculators were alike keen on applying for the loan. The loan was therefore quoted both in Bombay and Calcutta at Rs. 3 premium i.e. 100 even before the date fixed for receiving applications. Many of the banks sent in the tender for the whole loan of Rupees One Crore. Nay, some banks sent in extra tenders in names of their nominees. Their branches also tendered in addition with the idea to get a large share of the allotment. May I ask, Sir, whether you would call this a bonafide banking business? Were these banks real investors? Or were they buying these securities with a view to hold on? Were they not thus speculating with depositors' and shareholders' money? My Stock Exchange did not allow and do not intend to allow any business in these securities for forward delivery.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR SPECULATION.

The new loan of Government of India 4 per cent 1960-70 came to be issued at 88. The rate offered was really on the basis of the ruling rate of other Government Securities at the time. No sooner than the new loan was announced transactions in this issue began outside the Exchange. It went up at a jump to Rs. 2 premium. Some of the banks are reported to have sold this loan even before its issue i.e. before the date fixed for applications and allotment. It will be admitted that in its nature it was a speculation. It is always considered wholesome and sound that no business should be permitted before allotment of a new security is actually made. The stock Exchange deem any such business void. After the new loan was announced the market price of 1926 bonds was quoted at 2½ premium. This was really a fictitious rate because holders were not at the time sure of receiving the allotment in exchange for these bonds. It was profitable to apply for the new loan on cash payment rather than buy 1926 bonds at a premium of over 1 per cent. with a view to conversion. Many persons wrongly believed that holders of 1926 bonds would be given preference by Government. Government were perfectly justified in not giving such preference for otherwise the loan would not have been successful as it is. While I greatly appreciate their action I am free to confess that they erred by closing the loan in 2 hours as it was directly instrumental in greatly stimulating speculation. It was unfair. It is to be hoped that no such hasty step will be taken in any future issue of loan so as to cause injustice to the investing public. It is advisable that any new loan be kept open at least for one whole business day.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, in their weekly circular of 1st July report as follows:—

"Unfortunate deals in Indian Sterling Loans, Tata Hydro Debentures and the New Loan are mainly responsible for the trouble, and the Press and others in endeavouring to fix the blame on the Stock Exchange are wrong on this occasion. We believe that Calcutta has sold securities in this market for delivery upto August next, but they no doubt appreciated the risk when they did it."

From the above observations it will be clear to you that the transactions in the three species of securities made outside my Stock Exchange have been the chief cause of trouble and as a consequence, the fall in all Government Securities. There was nothing abnormal as so unreasonably alleged so far as the transactions were within the sphere of the Exchange, in spite of the heavy fluctuations in these securities during the months of June. If the present depression is due to the method of forward business which is apparently condemned by interested parties I would maintain that the recent rise was also due to the same method. The rise in securities market was generally sound, being founded on the principle of bringing prices into tune with interest yields. Banks, insurance companies and the public holding large blocks of these securities are thereby greatly benefited. Their investments have greatly appreciated in value. This has also improved the credit of the Government and enabled them to float a loan of Rs. 25 crores at cheaper rate of interest than they could have otherwise obtained. The taxpayers have no doubt benefited by it.

BLACK HAIR-DYE

"It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabha, Mattr Pole, Ahmedabad City.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

ILL BRED EUROPEANS.

MEN WHO HAVE DONE GREATEST HARM TO EMPIRE.

Mr. Aldous Huxley, in the course of the ninth article of "Diary of an Eastward Journey" he contributes to "The Nation and Athenaeum," states:—

At the time when the question of putting an end to the East India Company's monopoly was under discussion there were several distinguished English administrators who argued that, quite apart from all considerations of commercial interests, it would be highly impolitic to open the country freely to European immigration. So far from strengthening the Company's position, they argued, the influx of Europeans would actually weaken and imperil it. For the inflowing Europeans would be commercial adventurers of no breeding or education. Now the low, when exalted by circumstances, are generally tyrannous, and the uneducated are incapable of seeing beyond the circle of their own native prejudices. In India circumstances conspire to exalt every member of the ruling race, really to some extent as well as in his own estimation. Nor is there any country in which it is more necessary to respect and make allowances for unfamiliar prejudices. Wittingly, by deliberate insult; unwittingly, by failing to allow for foreign prejudices, the low and uneducated may exasperate a subject people to whom the dominion of rulers no less foreign and in essentials no less rapacious and oppressive, but courteous and in small matters tolerant, seems comparatively unobjectionable. Open India to free European immigration and you admit into the land the potential causes of racial hatred and political unrest.

It was thus that the defenders of the Company's monopoly argued, generations ago. The case was decided against them—inevitably. It was impossible to keep India a closed country. But the supporters of lost causes were not necessarily for the opponents of free immigration exaggerated its dangers. But the briefest visit to India is enough to convince one that there was much truth in what they said.

A SUPERIOR MAN.

At the Jodhpur Dak Bungalow, to which the Guest House being full, we had been relegated, I was reminded, as I had often been reminded before, of their warnings. The reminder was more forcible than usual, since the person who reminded me was more frightfully typical of the class it was desired to exclude than anyone I had hitherto met. He was ill bred and totally uncultured; prosperous, having evidently come up in the world, and in consequence bumptious and hectoring with all the vulgar insolence of the low man exalted and anxious to remind other people and himself of his newly acquired importance. Towards his fellow Europeans the man's inferiority complex expressed itself in boastings; but where the Indians were concerned it found vent, towards the poor in bullying, towards those who looked rich enough to be able to claim the protection of the law, in insult and rudeness. Uneducated, the manifest descendant of pork butchers and publicans, he felt himself immeasurably superior to every inhabitant of the peninsula, from the Rajput prince to the pandit and the Europeanized doctor of science. He was a white man. . . "one of the whitest men unhung."

In the course of some thousands of miles of travelling in Upper India, involving many halts at station restaurants and Dak Bungalows, it was our misfortune to meet a good many men of this type. The Jodhpur specimen was certainly the worst, but all were bad. And all belonged to the lower orders of the unofficial, trading community.

The official class in India is composed of men of decent family, decently brought up, and, as education goes, well educated. They are consequently tolerant and well behaved. For the educated man is capable of looking at things from other points of view than his own. And one who has been brought up in the ruling classes of society is generally courteous, not because he does not feel himself superior to other people, but precisely because his sense of superiority is so great he feels he owes it to his inferiors to be civil to them, as a slight compensation for their manifest inferiority. In social intercourse it is the acts that count, not the motives behind them. The courtesy of a duke or of a royal personage charms us, and we do not reflect that it is due to a contempt for ourselves far more crushing than that which the pervenu offensively expresses for his menials and tradesmen. The blustering rudeness of the parvenu is an admission of the precariousness of his superiority. The prince is so contemptuously certain of his that he can afford to be civil. But civility, whatever its cause, is always civility; and rudeness angers and hurts us, even when we know it to be the expression of the sense of inferiority. The official may be courteous only because he is inwardly convinced of his enormous superiority to the Indians with whom he comes in contact, but at any rate he is courteous, and courtesy never offends. Indians may regard the official's rule as an injury to the country; but at least he refrains, generally speaking, from adding personal insult. Insult comes mainly from insignificant non-officials, and makes more enemies to English rule than official injury.

ATTITUDE OF BENEVOLENT AFFECTION.

Most Englishmen who live in India will tell you that they love the Indians. For peasants, for workmen, for sepoys, for servants they feel nothing but a benevolent and fatherly affection. They greatly admire the orthodox Brahmin, who thinks it wrong to cross the seas, and whose learning is all Sanskrit, mythology, and a fabulous kind of history. Still greater is their admiration for the Rajput noble, a picturesque survival from the age of chivalry; he rides well, plays a good game of tennis, and is in every respect a pakka sahib—that is to say, a sportsman with good manners, a code of morals not vastly different from that current at English public schools, and no intellectual accomplishments or pretentions. The only Indians you find them objecting to as a class are those who have received a Western education. The reason is sufficiently obvious. The educated Indian is the Englishman's rival and would-be supplanter. To the slavish and illiterate masses the European is manifestly superior. Nor can the pandit, entangled in his orthodoxy and learned only in Sanskrit, the sporting nobleman, learned in nothing, ever challenge a supremacy which he owes to his Western training. All these he can afford to love, protectively. But no man loves another who threatens to deprive him of his privileges and powers. The educated Indian is not popular with the Europeans. It is only to be expected.

This dislike of the educated Indian is frequently expressed by the low European in terms of gross or covert insult. No man likes to be insulted, even by those whom he despises. Philosophers will wince at the sarcasms of passing street boys, and the unfavourable comments of critics, infinitely their inferiors, have wounded to the quick the greatest artists. It is not to be wondered at if men who are neither sages nor geniuses, and who, moreover, have been brought up in the humiliating position of members of a subject race, should be quick to resent insults. The hatred of the educated middle class—in India, at the present time, largely unemployed and consequently embittered—is a menace to any Government. In the creation of this hatred the worst bred and least educated of the Europeans have done more than their fair share.

NEGATION OF FREEDOM.

VIOLATION OF MANDATE PROVISION.

OFFER OF A SHAM CONSTITUTION.

PALESTINE ARABS' PROTEST.

The following memorandum was submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission through His Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine by the Executive Committee, Palestine Arab Congress, Jerusalem on the 9th May:—

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Arab Congress, representing the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Palestine, have repeatedly appealed to the Permanent Mandates Commission against injustices inflicted upon the Arabs of Palestine by the Mandatory, who, to our strong belief perverted the true spirit underlying article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The members of this commission have patiently considered most of the complaints raised by our committee together with comments and refutations submitted, therewith, by the Mandatory. But when these complaints and comments thereupon were laid down for discussion by your venerable commission, it was found that the commission has allowed an accredited representative of the Mandatory to appear before it, defend the policy of his Government, condemn complaints and refute accusations brought against it by statements that were either equivocal or inconsistent with fact. This procedure which gave one party to a controversy the invaluable privilege to appear before the tribunal to defend his case during the obligatory absence of the other party is rather a degraded novelty in the history of legal procedure.

This one-sided procedure, insisted upon by the Permanent Mandates Commission, gave this committee an opportunity to invite the commission to visit Palestine for the purpose of studying this case of world-wide interest on the spot and thus sift and consolidate its information and evidence on the case in general; for, it was perceived that it would be at last impossible for the commission to give a final decision on a case by a one-sided inquiry. Although rejecting this sincere and just request, on the ground that it affects the dignity of the Mandatory, the commission arrived at another conclusion by declaring, as a consequence of their discussions on our complaints with the accredited representative of the Mandatory in October 1925, that it was unable to give a decision based on documentary informations that were refuted by one party or the other. This reasonable decision gave this committee another opportunity to renew its request that the Permanent Mandates Commission would visit Palestine for the following purposes:—

1. To ascertain the general complaints of this committee submitted to it in 1924 and 1925.

2. To examine the complaint that the present economic conditions of Palestine are exceedingly unfavourable to Jewish immigration.

This Committee believes that such a visit and an exhaustive inquiry on the spot will not only be of immense help to the commission in giving a final effective decision but would also be of great assistance to the Palestine Administration itself which is now drifting amidst stagnation and corruption.

Meanwhile this committee would reduce its complaints to one general question pertaining to the application of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate with the hope that in this question the commission would be able to give a just decision.

ARTICLE 3 OF THE MANDATE.

Article 3 of the Mandate for Palestine runs as follows:—

"The Mandatory shall as far as circumstances permit, encourage local autonomy."

In accordance with article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations the Mandate System was applied to Palestine, as to other countries "formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire which have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can provisionally be recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone", in order to conduct its inhabitants to such political freedom as they have been deprived of under the Turkish regime. Thus it is clear from both article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and article 3 of the Mandate that it is the foremost duty of the Mandatory to enlarge the sphere of political freedom in Palestine with the view of finally establishing an independent Government.

These fundamental provisions have been totally violated by the Mandatory of Palestine; for, instead of augmenting the political freedom enjoyed by Palestine under the Turks, it had reduced them to the point of nullity. The Palestinian under the Turk elected his village representative called Mukhtar, his Mayor and Municipal Council in town, the members of the Administrative Council who administered the District under the presidency of the Governor, the members of the Common Council who legislated for all questions relating to local affairs of the district and finally his member of Parliament at Constantinople where the general affairs of the Empire were freely discussed. Under the British Mandate the village representative is in practice appointed by the District Governor, the Mayor and the Municipal Council are nominated by the High Commissioner, the Administrative and Common Councils do not exist and the Parliament is out of the question.

In order to cover these unanticipated actions the Mandatory offered to Palestine the establishment of a Legislative Council, constituted of ten official British nominated members, two elected Jewish members and ten elected Arabs under the presidency of the High Commissioner who possessed a casting vote. Thus the Government Officials in the Council together with the two elected Jewish members who from one party to the controversy form a majority of 13 members against an Arab minority of ten members. Moreover the High Commission was given the power to veto any action of the Council the sphere of jurisdiction of which was very limited.

The inhabitants who have already enjoyed the privileges of a democratic system of Government found this offer a very meagre substitution for all that they enjoyed under the Turks and so they rejected to co-operate with the Government on the basis of that proffered sham constitution.

The Mandatory clings to the plea that an elected Legislative Council would lay the overwhelming majority of the members in the hands of Antizionist Arabs who would oppose the Administration in applying such terms of the Madate that effect the establishment of a Jewish national home. Although this committee declares that now and for ever, any Arab of reason and love to his country in any territory of the Arabic-speaking countries is bound to oppose zionism as being most detrimental to the Arab National Cause, yet it does not find any weight in that plea of the Mandatory as long as it realizes that fundamental questions underlying the general policy of the mandated territory fall within the jurisdiction of the League of Nations alone.

The unfounded fears of the Mandatory for the Zionist experiment are alienating the co-operation of the majority of the inhabitants and owners of the country and enhancing opposition thus creating an inflammable political and poisoned economic atmosphere.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Arab Congress desire to urge that a national independent democratic Government, in which Arabs and Jews would be represented in proportion to their numbers, should be established in Palestine.

THRILL OF HORROR IN DELHI.

LUNATIC RUNS AMOCK WITH SWORD IN HAND

DELHI, July 17.

A lunatic with a sword in hand, presumably taken from the Museum in Fort, ran amock this morning, sending a thrill of horror throughout the city. Every attempt was made to arrest him, without the use of physical force, but the maniac would not desist in his course even when a few blank shot were fired in the air by a corporal. Going in his mad career, the lunatic threatened the guard of the Museum, and to avoid disaster, the corporal fired at his legs, but the bullet lodged in the stomach. The lunatic was carried to the hospital, where he died.—Free Press.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, July 16.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lloyd resigns his seat from the Legislative Assembly and Mr. B. R. Rau succeeds him. Babu Surpat Singh, candidate for Council of State from Bihar and Orissa (non-Mahomedan) constituency having failed to lodge a return of his election expenses within the prescribed period becomes ineligible for election or nomination as member of the Indian legislatures before 25th November 1930. Mr. H Tonkinson's seat on the Legislative Assembly has been declared vacant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Scott is confirmed as Government examiner of questioned documents vice Mr. F. Brewester resigned.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Lothian has been appointed to be a Deputy Secretary of Foreign and Political Department.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Mr. H. P. W. Davis has been appointed instructor at Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Joseelyne, Executive Engineer, officiates as Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. F. J. Lams, Locomotive Inspector, officiates as Assistant Rolling Stock Officer, N.W.R. The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey to be carried out by the Agency of East Indian Railway for a line of railway from Gaya to Shergatty on 5 feet six inches gauge distance of about twenty-two miles.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Captain D. F. Kegan of Imperial Customs Service has been appointed Secretary of Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry).—A. P.

MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM

BAN REMOVED BY BOMBAY GOVT

HYDERABAD SIND, July 16.

The Government of Bombay has removed disqualification on Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, ex-Editor of "Hindustan Times" who is standing for a seat on the Bombay Council on behalf of the Western Sindh Non-Mahomedan constituency.—A. P.

ANDHRA ARTIST DEAD

LAHORE, July 17.

Death occurred from heart failure on the 14th instant of a promising artist named Sriram, a native of Andhra, who had settled in Lahore. He won prizes in several art exhibitions in India.—A. P.

HINDU WOMEN'S HEROISM.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 17.

A story of heroism of three Hindu women, who gave fight to robbers, at the dead of night, comes from Sanghar, in the Parkar District. As the thieves, after effecting an entrance into their abode, were making off with the booty, one of the three women woke up to find herself seeing one of the burglars escaping over a wall. She caught hold of the man, and his confederate coming up to his rescue, a free fight between the women and the burglars ensued. One of the thieves was armed with a dagger and another with a lathi, which was freely used by its possessor during the melee. One of the women received a serious injury on the head, but keeping on she managed to secure one of the gang, who was soon tied up. Two escaped, taking to their heels. The secured thief was handed over to the police.

The raided house is in a secluded locality, and as such the women could not shout or scream for any outside help. Their bold stand has evinced great admiration in the whole town, which is carefully looking after their injuries.—Free Press.

A total of thirty-four and half lakhs has been returned as the gross earnings of the Mysore Railways worked by the State showing an increase of nearly seventy-three thousand over the revised estimate for the year ending 30th June.—A. P.

CHANGE IN DEVOLUTION RULES.

MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS ACCEPTED

SIMLA, July 16.

An important notification giving effect to the Muddiman Committee's suggestion has been issued modifying Devolution Rules 31 and 32 and substituting a new Rule 36 for the existing rules.

NEW RULE.

The new Rule provides that if the ministers so desire the Governor after consultation with them, shall appoint a financial adviser to assist the ministers in the preparation of proposals for expenditure and generally to advise the ministers in matters relating to finance. The Finance Department may delegate to the financial adviser all or any of its functions.

The Government have decided with reference to Fundamental Rule 17 (2) that the pay of officers recruited overseas who are entitled to a first class passage to India shall commence from the date of arrival in India provided it is not otherwise laid in the Civil Service Regulations. In the case of officers who receive a second class passage the pay shall commence from the date of embarkation for India.—A. P.

AGAINST PROTECTION TO COAL.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY REPORT.

MR. GINWALA'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIMLA, July 15.

The case of the Indian coal industry whose depressed condition made Government refer the matter to the Tariff Board has now been adjudged by the Tariff Board who for the first time have issued two reports, the majority report and the minority report. The former signed by Sir George Rainey, President and Dr. Matthai would leave the position exactly as it is, while the minority report of Mr. P. P. Ginwalla on grounds of national interest would impose such counterveiling duty on South African coal as would keep it out of the Indian market—a course which the majority do not approve as it might provoke retaliatory measures from South Africa which would do India greater harm. The majority in the course of their report says:—

MAJORITY REPORT.

Our examination of the proposal to place a protective duty on all imported coal has led to the conclusion that a case has not been made out. The first condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission is satisfied, for the industry posssesses great natural advantages, but the second condition is not satisfied, for protection would not result in development. Increase in the sales of Indian coal would not exceed 3,00,000 tons at the outset and an increase of at least one-third of that amount is probable even if the duty is not raised. The third condition is satisfied in this sense that the best Indian coal could even now be sold at Bombay and Karachi in competition with South African coal at a price which would give the colliery owner the same price at pit-head as for coal sold anywhere else in India. Were it not for that many consumers in these two cities will not buy it unless its price is about Rs. 2 a ton less than the price of the best South African coal.

PREJUDICE AGAINST INDIAN COAL.

"The best Indian coal is not in fact inferior to the best South African coal, but the opinion of importers in the west of India is justified by the condition and quality of much of the coal received from Bengal in recent years. It is for the mine owners to remove the prejudice of which they complain and there is no reason why they should not succeed in doing so before long, now that coal certified by the Grading Board when shipped from Calcutta receives a rebate which reduces the cost of transport by 11 annas a ton. The bad condition and quality of much of the coal shipped to Bombay and Karachi in recent years is attributable in part to restrictions imposed on coal traffic in the first years after the war, but is due also to the default of coal industry itself or of some of its members. In these circumstances it would be unfair to put pressure on the consumers in western India by making the coal they prefer more expensive.

"The depression from which the industry is suffering is due not to any falling-off in the demand of coal, but principally to the over rapid development—the result of a period of high prices.

It is doubtful whether the price of Indian coal in Bombay and Karachi would rise at all as a result of the duty, but the increase (if any) would not be more than 12 annas a ton. There would be no increase elsewhere.

A duty on South African coal would not add appreciably to the costs of any Indian industry.

Invasion of Indian markets by South Arican coal is not due to the bounty alone, but also to the unsatisfactory quality and condition of the Indian coal sent to Bombay and Sind in recent years. Part of the responsibility for the latter factor rests on the shoulders of the coal industry in Bengal and Bihar.

Increase in the sales on Indian coal in Bombay and Sind resulting from duty would not exceed 1,00,000 tons a year, when allowance is made for the coal re-exported, the probable increased imports from other countries and increase which is probable even without protection.

Duty on South African coal would do little to diminish the unemployment or to prevent the shutting down of mine.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Ginwalla's minority report is about the size of the majority report. He says:—"All of us agree that the Indian coal industry has failed to establish any case for protection on general grounds. Although my reasons for rejecting the proposal for protective duty on all imported coal are not those urged in the majority report, in my opinion competition with Indian coal imported from countries other than South Africa calls for little consideration. Three other countries from which coal is imported are Great Britain, Australia, and Japan. Imports from the two latter are negligible and while those from Great Britain reached a high figure in 1922 owing to abnormal conditions then obtaining. They fell to the pre-war figure immediately these conditions disappeared. Even if these imports had been much heavier, I should still have excluded them from my proposals for the simple reason that the bulk of coal imported from the United Kingdom is of a kind and quality different and superior to compete. Exclusion is on the analogy of steel industry in which for instance we confined our recommendations to those classes of steel which could be manufactured in India, out of Indian labour. In substance the exclusion is based upon the argument that no competition does in fact exist between coal from the United Kingdom and Indian coal, each being in a separate category, and that there is room in the country for this kind of coal which it needs but cannot produce."

Mr. Ginwalla devotes a special chapter to discussing measures against unfair competition adopted by other countries and gives instances to show that the imposition of countervailing duties is considered a legitimate means of protecting the home industry against unfair competition.

He finally suggests that an additional countervailing duty be imposed on South African coal to keep it out of the Indian market.

KEEP OUT S. AFRICAN COAL.

His recommendations are:—

(1) A duty of Re. 1-8-0 per ton in addition to the present duty of Re. 0-8-0 per ton should be imposed on all South African coal entering India. This should suffice to enable Indian coal to compete successfully against South African coal in any port in India.

(2) The duty should be increased if any counter action is taken by the South African Government or if South African coal still enters India.—A. P.

IMPORTED COAL.

NO CASE FOR PROTECTIVE DUTY.

SIMLA, July 16.

Government further agree, with the report of the Tariff Board that neither supplementary protection for wire and wire nails is called for, nor should a higher duty, be imposed on wire nails than on wire and Government accept the Board's recommendation for the removal of the protective duty on steel rod and round bar of less than half an inch diameter which would give sufficient relief to the manufacture of hackles. Government are remitting so much of the present duty as is in excess of the former revenue duty of ten per cent. ad valorum on steel rods and round bar of less than half an inch diameter.—A. P.

FITTINGS FOR RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Chief Controller of Stores giving evidence before the Tariff Board said in answer to questions put to him that most of the railway fittings excepting those that required wrought iron could be manufactured in India. The Angus Engineering Works turned out very good fittings. Their standard of workmanship was high and their articles compared very favourably with imported fittings. Besides the Angus Engineering Company there were other companies such as the Indian Standard Wagon Company, Burn and Company, and Jessop and Company who could manufacture equally good articles. Axle boxes manufactured by Indian works had not the finish as the imported boxes and further there were some defect in them as to size but the roughness of axle boxes did not affect their lives.—A. P.

OUTPUT OF COAL.

TOTAL FOR INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 17.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Mining Association held recently at the Royal Exchange the following statement regarding the output of coal in the various provinces in British India i. 1925 was announced. The statement showed total output of 1,99,68,041 tons in 1925 was against 2,02,56,034 in 1924.

The output in provinces was as follows:—Assam 317-997 in 1925 as against 334.562 in 1924, Baluchistan 22,707 as against 29,947, Bengal 49,13,852 against 50,31,675, Bihar and Orissa 1,39,31,244 against 1,41,00,112, Central Provinces 7,08,554 against 6,79,081, Punjab 74,662 against 80,422.—A. P.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

GEN MASSANO AMORIM.

LONDON, July 16.

Lisbon—General Massano Amorim, High Commissioner for Mozambique, has been appointed Governor-General of Portuguese India.—Reuter.

A YARN COMBINE.

LANCASHIRE MILL OWNER'S ATTEMPT

LONDON, July 17.

Over 31 prominent Lancashire cotton mill directors representing a capital of 55 million sterling are backing a scheme to form a combine to control yarn made from American cotton.—Reuter's Special.

BANKING CRISIS IN GEORGIA

64 BANKS CLOSED

LONDON, July 16.

Atlanta (Georgia).—Mr. R. I. Smith, President, Atlanta Real Estate Board, and Director, Bankers' Trust Company, Atlanta, was found dead to-day in his home with a revolver by his side. Sixty-four banks in Georgia closed their doors to-day, this being largely attributed to an appointment of a receiver for the Bankers' Trust on which most of the banks concerned have been relaying for funds. Experts describe that crisis as reflection of recent failure in Florida caused directly or indirectly by deflation of land boom.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, July 16.

It is notified that the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Irwin and staff will leave Simla on 18th July departure being private. His Excellency will visit Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Delhi and Karnal return to Simla on 7th Augnst. His arrival at Nagpur and Poona will be public and departure from these places private. Both the arrival at and departure from Calcutta, Ahmednagar, Delhi and Karnal will be private.—A. P.

VERNACULAR IN THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 6).

are being attracted to non-literary subjects like commerce, science or medicine.

Too much is sometimes made of the fact that the Indian vernaculars and the classical languages are allied subjects and the study of the latter may or does help the former. Let me point out that Sanskrit idiom is not identical with the Marathi idiom nor, I believe, with the Gujarati idiom. The long compounds and the compulsory coalescence of all vowels so common in Sanskrit is not known in Marathi. In Sanskrit, words in a sentence may appear in any order; in Marathi they should not. The past passive and active participles serve in Sanskrit the purpose of a finite verb; this is never the case in Marathi. The Dual number, the ten conjugations, the three past tenses, the two futures, the passive voice, and the imperative mood in the first and third persons have no parallel in Marathi Grammar. Even the case terminations and their imports are not the same. These are the things taught in our schools and it is contended that they are essential for a better understanding of the Marathi or Gujarati languages. Trash! What is useful is the study of Sanskrit words and their connection with the corresponding Marathi or Gujarati words but that may as well form part of a Marathi or a Gujarathi syllabus. A detailed study of Sanskrit Grammar is not essential for a proper understanding of Marathi or Gujarathi. On the other hand the study of Gujarathi in Marathi schools and that of Marathi in Gujarathi schools may lead to the better development of both the languages and will be helpful in many other ways.

Enemies Posing as Friends.

There is a class of vernacularists who are the enemies of the subject in the guise of friends. They argue that the study of the mother-tongue must be compulsory and they would not allow a student the option to choose that or a classical language. As an educational principle this is sound and probably influenced by such arguments the University introduced in 1907 the compulsory study of the vernaculars in the Matriculation syllabus. It has been quite impossible, however, to allot to the subject adequate time in the time card, on which one-third of the space is taken by English. The average time given to the study of the vernaculars in our high schools has been two periods per week. No wonder, the subject is hopelessly neglected and even the best student in a class shows poor preparation in it. Classed with the classical languages the subject rises in status and can be allowed at least five periods a week. In this arrangement the few who choose classics may have to be without the special study of Marathi—this they do not have even now—but there will be a large number who will have a better opportunity of mastering the language and its literature.

The resolution has incidentally exposed the weakness of the present Senate. Of the hundred and odd members of the Senate only about twenty-five appear to do the thinking; the rest are indifferent. When these twenty-five are of one mind things work tolerably well; but when they fall out as they did on the present occasion they care little for the reputation of the Senate. The present resolution is nothing less than a breach of the promise conveyed to schools by the Senate in its resolution of 28th Feb. 1925, and is interpreted as such by the schools in this Presidency. A Senate responsible to the public opinion would not have hastily made the promise, and having made it, would have been scrupulous enough to keep it. But the present Senate is all—almost all—nominated by Government and cares little for the opinion of the schools or the public. Whatever happens to other recommendations of the University Reforms Committee's Report, it is most urgent that the Senate is constituted on a democratic basis; and if this is now brought home to us, the Senate will have done a real service by passing that strange resoution on Monday last.

Good may still come out of the evil.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI.

DELHI, July 17.

Arrangements for the Mohurram which begins to-morrow, are now complete. District Magistrate has promulgated order calling upon the citizens of Delhi not to shelter undesirables under their roofs but to allow only those strangers in their house for whose good behaviour they could vouchsafe. Several rowdy and shady characters were bound over and about twenty Hindus and twenty Muslims implicated in recent disturbances were also bound over by taking security of Rs. 2,000 each during the pendency of their cases. Police pickets at dangerous points in the City will be posted while Magistrates and Special police officers have been alloted their duties. Military would be kept in readiness for emergency. Proper police guard will accompany manhadi as well as tazias.—(A.P.)

WAR-TIME CELEBRITIES.

SALE AT CHRISTIE'S.

LONDON, July 16.

Sir William Orpen's picture "Gathering of Wartime Celebrities" and portraits of wartime celebrities numbering thirty-six were sold at Christie's and fetched a total of 12,855 guineas. The portrait of President Wilson was sold for 2,600 guineas. The portrait of General Botha was sold to a representative of the National Gallery, Belbourne for £480 guineas. Portraits of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Borden fetched 480 guineas each, that of General Smuts 540, W. M. Hughes 400 and the Maharajah of Bikaner 180 guineas.—Reuter's Special.

DISTURBANCE AT CONGRESS MEETING.

"HINDU" CORRESPONDENT'S VERSION

The following is a summary of the report appearing in "The Hindu" of Madras from its Bombay correspondent of the Congress electioneering meeting held on last Wednesday:—

A fortaste of what was to follow at every Congress electioneering meeting was given yesterday at the Congress electioneering meeting, when scenes of rowdyism and uproar marked the proceedings. Signs of disturbance were known long before the meeting to Congress workers and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who presided, was thoroughly prepared to meet the situation. A clique of Responsivist youths, well organised for the purpose of breaking the meeting, was in the hall of the meeting place before the stipulated time and went on systematically disturbing every speaker who differed from the views propounded by the Responsive co-operation party leaders. One such young man who was formerly No-change Congressman and only recently went over to the Responsivists, distinguished himself by kicking up a row and calling upon the President to withdraw certain phrases he had used against his party and against himself. Of course, Mr. Jamnadas was a match for him and he stoutly refused to do anything of the kind but readily complied with the objector's wishes to accept his assurances so far as the objector himself was concerned. The disturber was roughly handled by partisans of the Congressmen at his refusal to leave the platform. There was a pandemonium for nearly ten minutes. After quiet was restored by the effort of members of the Congress party who had gathered in large numbers, Mr. Mehta continued his speech. He said that it was a fact, corroborated by history, that, whenever the central organisation or authority grew a little weak, several tin gods who might not conveniently put up with the central authority and who only sought after self-interest, revolted against it. But in the revolting forces that had come into existence for the purposes of Council elections, there was only one common factor that they were against the Congress. Hence it was the duty of all Congressmen, all those who cared for the prestige of the Congress which was the only one national organisation, to unite themselves against all anti-Congress movements and lend their support to the Congress. Mr. J. K. Mehta who followed stressed the point that the Congress was a glorious possession and a great inheritance and that it was the sacred duty of every Indian to maintain its dignity and tradition. Defection from the Congress, at every small or great political difference, was deplorable. It was the one institution which could inspire nationalism or patriotism in them and, therefore, the Congress cause should win.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NO DAY ALLOTTED FOR NON-OFFICIAL BILL.

SIMLA, July 16.

As provisionally arranged, there will be eleven sittings of the Assembly during the August-September Session. Besides the meeting on the 17th, when, though it is not yet definitely settled, the Viceroy will address both Houses, sittings will be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 31st August, 1st September and 2nd September. Of these, 24th August and 1st September have been allotted for non-official resolutions. No date has been allotted for non-official bills, all of which, now before the House will lapse, as the forthcoming session is the last session of the Assembly before its dissolution.

It is understood no day has been allotted for non-official Bills as, considering stages at which various Bills stand, there is no prospect of any one of them being finished at a sitting.—A. P.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN NORTH.

HEAVY RAIN ON CHITTAGONG COAST

SIMLA, July 18.

The monsoon has been vigorous in north-east India and east of the United Provinces and very heavy rain has fallen on Chittagong coast and submontane districts of the East United Provinces.

Dust storms occurred in north-west India and thunderstorms in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, the Konkan, south Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Gujrat, Central India East, West Central Provinces, Malabar, North Hyderabad, Mysore, north Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in the West United Provinces and the Bombay, Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Moulmein three, Rangoon one, Akyab four, Myitkyina one, Sibsagar one and a half, Darjeeling six, Cox's Bazar seven, Chittagong eight, Barisal five, Burdwan one and a half, Berhampore three, Mymensingh two, Bogra three, Hukitala four, Ranchi, Darbhanga one and a half, Patna four, Gaya five, Gorakhpur four, Lucknow three, Balraich six, Mormugoa two, Hanamkonda one and a half, Nellore two, Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Bihar and some extension in West United Provinces.—A. P.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR CHARBAR.

KARACHI, July 18.

Cobham having repaired his seaplane left Bunder Abbas for Charbar this morning.—(A. P.)

RAJU-AIYENGAR CONTROVERSY.

MR. AIYENGAR'S LATEST EXPLANATION

MADRAS, July 16.

Referring to the letter of resignation of Messrs. Ramalingam Chettiar M.L.C. and Velingiri Gownder M.L.C. from the Congress Party Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyyangar in the course of a letter to the press says:

"I never assured these gentlemen or others that the policy of obstruction as they call it and the ban on offices will be changed before the elections. I did not give any assurance on these matters to anybody. Mr. Narasimha Raju, the leader of the United Nationalists, has in his corrected interview himself said that there was "no previous commitment, pact or agreement of any kind between myself and the United Nationalists and Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyyangar." Referring to the statement about Congress majority in other provincial Councils Mr. Aiyyangar states that the Congress is as strong as ever in other provinces. It is absurd to suggest that either they or I were parties to a conspiracy for undermining the policy and programme of the Congress to which they had pledged themselves.—A. P.

MR. RAJU WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. Narasimha Raju, leader of the Congress Party in the Council, who resigned last week from the Party owing to differences with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, has withdrawn his resignation. In an explanatory statement he says whatever his feelings towards individuals in the controversy might be, he feels he is not justified in leaving the Congress work at the present stage.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR C P COUNCIL

NAGPUR, July 16.

The Executive Committee meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Moonje presiding held yesterday at Wardha considered the applications of the Congress candidates for the C. P. Council. Out of ten seats five candidates were selected for recommendation to the Working Committing of the All-India Congress Committee. For the remaining seats and for the seat for the Assembly there were no applications. The Executive Committee of the Provincial Swaraj Party did not meet at Wardha as requested by the C. P. Congress Committee last time.

The Associated Press is informed that the C. P. Swaraj Party requested the Congress Committee provisionally to select their candidates and then to send the list of the Swaraj Party candidates for consideration and such opinion as it may deem fit to tender to the Provincial Congress Committee for final consideration to which the Provincial Congress Committee did not accede. Hence the Swaraj Party did not send the list of candidates to the Congress Committee. The Swaraj Party is contemplating sending its list of candidates to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee whose decision in the matter will be final.—A. P.

SIMLA HILL STATES CONFERENCE

ABOLITION OF 'REET' RECOMMENDED

SIMLA, July 16.

The Conference of the Chiefs of the Simla Hill States with Deputy Commissioner of Simla in the chair has concluded after two sittings.

To-day the Conference discussed the curious "Reet" system under which matromonial ties can be broken off by a wife being sold to another at a price mutually settled. This question of "Reet" system has been exciting considerable interest and a number of social workers in the Hill States have been for sometime propagating for its abolition. The Superintendent, Hill States, is reported to have declared at the Conference that the Government favoured the abolition of the system as soon as practicable in the very interest of the administration of the States.

The Conference finally appointed a Sub-Committee of Chiefs and representatives of States to go into the question fully and chalk out a scheme for gradual abolition of the practice. The Conference adjourned "sine die" and when it meets again the Sub-Committee will report its recommendations to it and conference is then expected to consider the question of forced labour which is prevalent in these states from time immemorial.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS CLOTHLIFTER SENTENCED

BANGALORE, July 17.

Abdul Sattar, a notorious clothlifter and jewellery thief, was finally brought to book when, placed on three different charges before the Station Second Magistrate, he was found guilty on the evidence and was sentenced on each count to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL THANA APPEAL.

"A TORMENTED WITNESS."

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 16.

Sir Chimanlal concluded his argument at about 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Mr. D. M. Gupte, the Special Public Prosecutor, rose to address the Court on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Gupte remarked at the outset that the manner in which the case was conducted in the District Court was a contrast to the manner in which it was conducted in the lower Court. The method adopted in the lower Court was inquisitorial and Lieutenant Patwardhan was treated there as a liar and a cheat. Questions regarding the character of a witness need not have been pressed too far. The cross-examination of the Lieutenant was of a calculated and methodic asperity. He was subjected to a fusilade of questions and naturally the spirit of the soldier in him was roused and that is why we find him giving the same reply, namely, "I don't remember", to some of the questions put to him. It cannot be said that the witness was unreliable having regard to the fact that he was bored, annoyed, and tormented. And it is a wonder that still he has told a tremendous amount of truth.

Mr. Gupte further argued that it is not necessary that a complaint should disclose any offence for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings. In such a case the Court had to take into consideration the motive and the conduct of the complainant and to see whether the complaint was fair or whether it concealed anything. The Court must see whether there was any reasonable or probable cause for prosecuting Lieutenant Patwardhan for cheating.

Then coming to the main issue in the case, Mr. Gupte laid particular stress on the fact that in the sale-deed passed to Shamba and Manek by Lieut. Patwardhan, a clear reference had been made to the mortgage-money due to Mr. Bhave. Not only was the principal amount due under the mortgage-deed mentioned, but even the interest on the two mortgages was calculated up to the date of the sale-deed and the aggregate amount Rs. 18,000 and odd had been mentioned as being due to Mr. Bhave. Besides; it was further stated in the sale-deed that out of Rs. 55,000 to be paid to the Lieutenant, Rs. 34,000 had already been paid to him, Rs. 18,000 and odd being the amount due to Mr. Bhave and the balance namely, Rs. 2,000 and odd to be paid to Lieutenant Patwardhan within six months. This statement in the sale-deed had been corroborated by Shamba who said that he knew of the mortgage-deed passed to Mr. Bhave and that the balance after deducting the mortgage-money was to be paid to the Lieutenant. So, when the amount due to Mr. Bhave had been so distinctly referred to in the sale-deed, Mr. Bhave must have agreed to recover his amount from the purchasers directly. In support of his contention, Mr. Gupte read a letter dated 17th June, 1924, written by Mr. Bhave to Shamba, one of the purchasers, asking the latter to pay him money 'at least' the interest for the mortgage-money advanced on the Palghar and the Berar properties. Mr. Gupte laid stress on the words "At least" in the letter, which suggested that the letter must have been preceded by an oral request to pay the mortgage-money. Mr. Manek, the other purchaser, also confirmed the story saying he had been to Mr. Bhave's place at Belapur, Mr. Shamba was there, Lieutenant Patwardhan was there and the terms of the sale-deed were discussed and it was natural to draw the presumption that it must have been decided then that Mr. Bhave should take his mortgage-money from the purchasers thus absolving the Lieutenant from the responsibility of paying the amount to Mr. Bhave.

At this stage Sir Chimanlal objected and said that that was not the prosecution story. The prosecution story was that the terms were finally confirmed later on, that is, on the 13th March, 1924, when Manek was not present.

Mr. Gupte further pointed out that much had been made of the recital in the Trust-Deed, namely, that Rs. 13,000 should be paid to the Hindu Education Fund. But, the recitals in the Trust-Deed clearly showed that it did not tie the hands of the Trustees—the Lieutenant and Mrs. Patwardhan, who were to sell the Palghar property and invest the proceeds in a certain manner. Besides, Manek had said that the debt, Rs. 13,000, was not made payable out of the Palghar property. Mr. Manek also further said that he undertook to pay Mr. Bhave's money, if the latter would assign to him all his (Mr. Bhave's) rights over the Palghar and the Berar properties. Mr. Gupte, therefore, submitted that in case of such an assignment, apart from the fact whether such an assignment would have any legal effect, Mr. Manek would have evidently paid the mortgage-money to Mr. Bhave out of the moneys that were due to Lieutenant Patwardhan under the sale-deed. All this evidence clearly pointed to the effect that it was agreed between all the parties concerned that Mr. Bhave should receive his amount from the purchasers, Shamba and Manek, and not from the Lieutenant. Evidently, therefore, when Mr. Bhave saw that his amount had been secured from the fact that it was mentioned in the sale-deed and that he was to recover the amount from the purchasers directly, it was natural to presume that Mr. Bhave must have returned the document—the mortgage-deed of Taide's property in the Berar to Mrs. Patwardhan at her place in Bombay. Mr. Gupte then began to deal with the criticism levelled at the judgment of the learned Magistrate.

The case is proceeding.

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FACTS ABOUT COW SACRIFICE

SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI'S VIEWS.

In the course of a signed article in the "Liberator", Swami Shraddhanand writes:

Secondly, as regards the sacrifice of cows the attitude of the Hindus has never appealed to me. I do not think more than thirty thousand cows are slaughtered throughout India. And the Muslim religiously believes that the sacrifice of one cow can take seven momins to paradise. But not less than ten lakhs of cows and bullocks are annually butchered in cantonments to supply flesh diet to the British Army, about 15 lakhs are slaughtered for the sake of the Christian and Muslim civil population and about 40 lakhs are slaughtered for foreign trade in hide and beef. Why is no Hindu disturbed at all at this butchery? The answer is that the Muslims make a provoking display o. Qurbani and therefore Hindus become beside themselves. But the 25 lakhs of cows and bullocks are also openly taken to the slaughter-houses. Why are the Hindus not provoked by those processions of thousands of cows? The Muslim, in his very ignorance, (according to the Hindus) thinks that he is doing a meritorious religious act. Is it an occasion to be annoyed at the ignorant act of our brother? Let the Hindus pray to God to lead our brother right and to convince him that the sacrifice of all passions and not that of blood and flesh is acceptable to the most high. Not hatred but love and pity should be our guide towards them. I am certain that if this attitude is adopted, not only will the idea of teasing Hindu depart from the minds of our Muslim brethren, but they will seriously think whether the sacrifice of the cow is at all necessary. Then as Muslim leaders have been urging all along and as M. Zafar Ali Khan has re-iterated now, this is an economic question altogether One goat can not be purchased for less than Rs. 10 and it can only take one momin to heaven. But an average cow, which can be purchased for Rs. 20 of Rs. 25, can take seven. This economic reason is being advanced since the last 3 or 4 years and the only response which I have suggested is that all Hindus should give up flesh-eating altogether. Goats, etc. will then become cheap and the Muslims will have no reason to deprive their old people and their children of the more than mothers' milk of the cows.

The Hindus ought to leave off being touchy and should look facts squarely in the face.

POURING KEROSINE ON WIFE

MADRAS TYPIST CHARGED

MADRAS, July 16.

After enquiry lasting over several days the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur K. K. Pandalai framed charge to-day under section 304, Indian Penal Code (culpable homicide not amounting to murder) against Kalyanarama Aiyyar, typist, railway extension works, Perambur, and directed him to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Madras High Court. The charge against the accused was that on the night of 18th June he poured kerosine oil and set fire to his wife thereby causing her death. On application for bail being made the magistrate refused to grant it remarking that there was some evidence that accused was very excitable and that there was at any rate at some time some effort to hush up the case. "For these reasons" the magistrate said, "I think both in the interests of justice and of the accused he should not now be released on bail. Application is dismissed."—A. P.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee which met on Friday unanimously resolved that the resolution passed by the Civil Station Sub-Committee sanctioning an expenditure of rupees seven hundred out of municipal funds for the erection of an arch in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy was *ultra vires* and illegal, and directed the sub-committee not to incur expenditure out of municipal funds. —A. P.

AN AGE OF NERVES

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"UPHOLDING MEDICAL ETHICS."

DR. WRENCH'S DEFENCE IN KARACHI CASE.

KARACHI, July 17.

The hearing of the Porter-Wrench defamation case was resumed this morning at the City Magistrate's Court. Dr. G. T. Wrench in the course of a lengthy statement said:—

"On February 8th I saw the notices in the "Daily Gazette" and "Sind Observer." On February 9th I had reason to go to the Civil Hospital I talked of these notices to Col. Davenport Jones and Major Newton Davies. According to them it was an advertisement and we considered it necessary to refer it to the General Medical Council for opinion. Shortly after that Major Porter rang me up on the telephone. I said I had seen his advertisements and considered them unprofessional and that I consider that we had better never meet on February 10th or 11th. I was informed that there was a notice in Parsi Sansar. I forwarded that to the General Medical Council, England, on February 14th. On February 11th we had a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sind Medical Union and a notice of a change of address was discussed. The word "popular doctor" was used in the notice. It had nothing to do with Major Porter. We asked the Secretary to write to the doctor in question drawing his attention to the word "popular." No action was taken as Major Porter was not a member of the Sind Medical Union. At the same time when the meeting was over I looked up the register of the Bombay Medical Council to see if Major Porter's name was there. The name was in it.

A LETTER TO MAJOR PORTER.

I wrote a letter and posted it that day. The reason was that the notice regarding the change of address was not allowed as far as I remember under the rules of the Medical Council. The idea of the Karachi Medical Association was mine and only in July 1925 I got several doctors to meet in the Sind Medical Union. I failed at the meeting. They would not form a Joint Association of graduates and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Eventually the Karachi Medical Association was formed for both graduates and non-graduates with Dr. Nazareth as President and Major Newton Davies Vice-President. Dr. Rochiram and Dr. Popatlal were made the joint secretaries of the Association.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

Apart from writing to the Registrar that was about the 14th of February I was very careful that no body else would hear what I said to Dr. Rochiram. That was by way of elementary precaution. Dr. Rochiram was not a very experienced secretary and so I left it to his good sense. I chose Dr. Rochiram because he had taken the chief action to get the medical practitioners together. The idea was mine but the action was his. Also being a member of the Municipal Health Committee he shared in the policy. Nothing more [illegible] done of said until Major Porter was appointed member of the Karachi Medical Association.

I then went to see Dr. Popatlal on March 1st after seeing Col. Jones as we thought it necessary to find out whether he (Major Porter) had been made a member of the Karachi Medical Association. That is the only occasion when I saw Dr. Popatlal on the subject. I thought these conversations would be kept confidential. Dr. Popatlal informed me that he and Dr. Rochiram had appointed Major Porter as a member. I thought that his action was most irregular and that would put myself and Col. Jones in a very awkard position. I did not see Dr. Popatlal at his dispensary for the next six weeks. Then I saw Major Newton Davies who was the vice-President of the Karachi Medical Association. He informed me that he had no intimation regarding Major Porter's appointment as a member.

NOT A SOCIETY MAN.

The allegation that I threatened that Dr. Popatlal should strike off the name of Major Porter from the register or else we shall resign is ridiculous. With regard to para 13 of the defamation complaint I have to explain that I have been only once to the general meeting of the Karachi Gymkhana. I never play tennis, polo or dance and I do not go to any society. I therefore, cannot be capable of making it socially not for Major Porter. I could not also influence his election at all. But I am the only man of the Gymkhana who had been threatened with libel action by Major Porter.

NO PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

From the very inception the Bombay Medical Council referred to the British Medical Council all matters concerning those registered on the register of the British Medical Council. I, therefore, referred the matter to the General Medical Council and the Bombay Medical Council. Finally with regard to professional jealousy I am physician while Major Porter is a surgeon and his coming to Karachi has not affected my practice in any way whatever.

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

I have reported a number of practitioners and compounders for breach of medical ethics. When I have reported smaller people like compounders I could not possibly overlook Major Porter's notices. It is a very dangerous and disagreeable thing to report. But the British Medical Association to which I belong urges all the medical practitioners who value their honour strongly to uphold medical ethics and I was acting in accordance with the injunctions of that Association of which I am a member.

After Dr. Wrench had concluded his statement the court rose for the day fixing the next hearing for the 22nd instant.—A.P.

In the appeal preferred by Mr. M. M. Pandye, ex-M. L. C. against his conviction and sentence to four years' rigorous imprisonment for embezzlement of municipal funds, Rao Bahadur Kinkhede, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, delivered judgment dismissing the appeal and upholding the conviction and sentence.—P. P. U.

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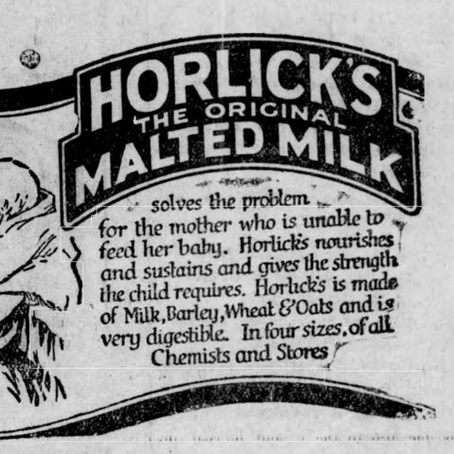
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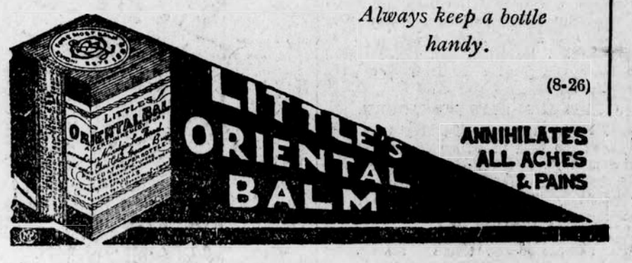

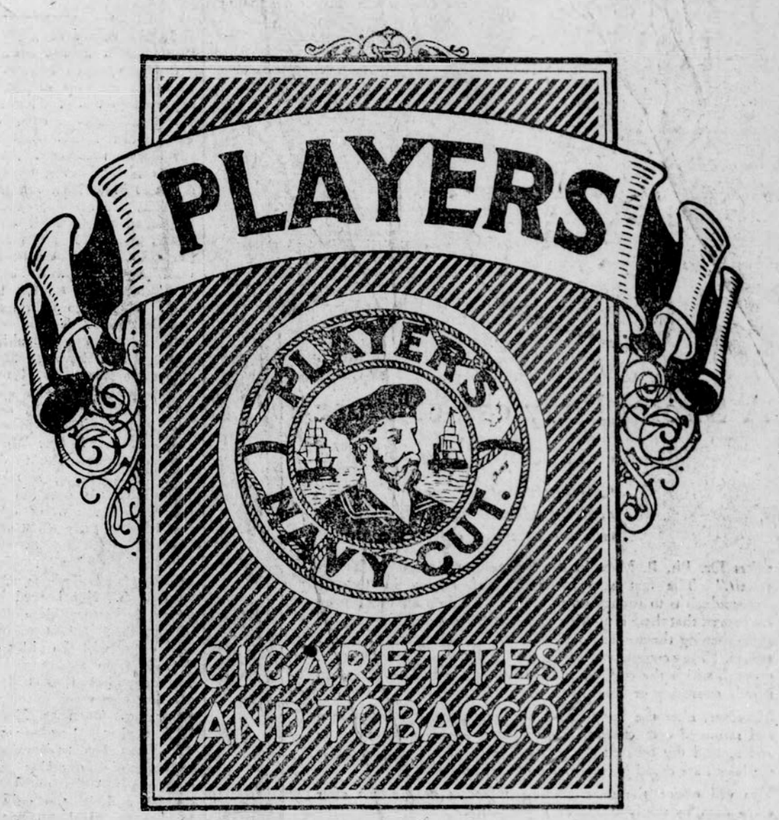

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.